

for protection of local-option laws in the various States and Territories—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOON of Tennessee: Papers to accompany House bill to amend an act entitled "An act to enable the Secretary of War to authorize construction of a lock and dam in aid of navigation in the Tennessee River"—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, papers to accompany bill for relief of Jesse Walling, of Sampson, Bledsoe County, Tenn., for supplies taken and used by the United States Army—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MORRELL: Petition for the erection of a monumental statue in the city of Washington, D. C., to Rear-Admiral Charles Stewart—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. RIXEY: Papers to accompany bill for the relief of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Jeffersonton, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RUPPERT: Resolutions of the New England Tobacco Growers' Association, stating that they are unalterably opposed to any change of the tobacco schedule of the Dingley tariff law—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, papers to accompany bill to pension Abram Nussbaum—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SCUDDER: Petition of residents of the town of East Hampton, Suffolk County, N. Y., for improvement of Threemile Harbor—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. SHERMAN: Papers to accompany bill granting increase of pension to Rev. R. Howard Wallace—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Kentucky: Papers to accompany bill for pension of Daniel W. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SNOOK: Papers in support of House bill granting an increase of pension to Harrison Ball—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, December 6, 1904.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

MOSES E. CLAPP, a Senator from the State of Minnesota; JAMES P. CLARKE, a Senator from the State of Arkansas; JOHN W. DANIEL, a Senator from the State of Virginia; JOHN T. MORGAN, a Senator from the State of Alabama, and FURNFOLD McL. SIMMONS, a Senator from the State of North Carolina, appeared in their seats to-day.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

WILLIAM J. BROWNING, the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, appeared and delivered the following message:

Mr. President, I am directed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that a quorum of the House of Representatives has assembled, and that the House is ready to proceed to business.

Also, that a committee of three has been appointed by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives to join the committee appointed on the part of the Senate to wait on the President of the United States and to notify him that a quorum of each of the two Houses has assembled and that Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make, and that Mr. BURTON of Ohio, Mr. TAWNEY of Minnesota, and Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi have been appointed such committee on the part of the House.

The message further announced that the House had passed the following bills; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (H. R. 12898) to create a new division in the eastern judicial district of the State of Missouri; and

A bill (H. R. 13355) to amend the copyright laws.

The message also announced that the House had passed resolutions commemorative of the life and public services of Hon. Matthew Stanley Quay, late a Senator from the State of Pennsylvania.

The message further announced that the House had passed resolutions commemorative of the life and public services of Hon. George Frisbie Hoar, late a Senator from the State of Massachusetts.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. ALLISON and Mr. COCKRELL, the committee appointed on the part of the Senate to wait upon the President of the United States, appeared; and

Mr. ALLISON said: Mr. President, the committee on the part of the Senate, with a like committee on the part of the House,

appointed to wait on the President and to inform him that a quorum of the two Houses is present and ready to proceed to business, report that they have discharged that duty, and in response the President stated to the committee that he would immediately communicate to the two Houses a message in writing.

SENATORS APPOINTED FROM MASSACHUSETTS AND PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I present the credentials of my colleague, Mr. Crane, and ask that they be read.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The credentials will be received and read.

The credentials of Winthrop Murray Crane, appointed by the governor of the State of Massachusetts a Senator from that State to fill until the next meeting of the legislature thereof the vacancy in the term ending March 3, 1907, occasioned by the death of Hon. George Frisbie Hoar, were read, and ordered to be filed.

Mr. PENROSE. Mr. President, I present the credentials of Mr. Knox, filling by appointment of the governor of Pennsylvania the vacancy in this body caused by the death of my late colleague.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The credentials will be received and read.

The credentials of Philander Chase Knox, appointed by the governor of the State of Pennsylvania a Senator from that State to fill until the next meeting of the legislature thereof the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Matthew Stanley Quay in the term ending March 3, 1905, were read, and ordered to be filed.

Mr. LODGE. The Senators appointed are present, and I ask that the oath may be administered to them.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If the Senators appointed will present themselves at the desk, the Chair will administer the oath required by law.

Mr. Crane and Mr. Knox were escorted to the Vice-President's desk by Mr. LODGE and Mr. PENROSE, respectively; and the oath prescribed by law having been administered to them, they took their seats in the Senate.

PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE.

Mr. B. F. BARNES, one of the secretaries of the President of the United States, appeared and said:

Mr. President, I am directed by the President of the United States to deliver to the Senate a message in writing.

The message was received from the secretary and handed to the President pro tempore.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate the annual message of the President of the United States, which the Secretary will read.

The Secretary (CHARLES G. BENNETT) read the message, as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Nation continues to enjoy noteworthy prosperity. Such prosperity is of course primarily due to the high individual average of our citizenship, taken together with our great natural resources; but an important factor therein is the working of our long-continued governmental policies. The people have emphatically expressed their approval of the principles underlying these policies, and their desire that these principles be kept substantially unchanged, although of course applied in a progressive spirit to meet changing conditions.

CAUTION AGAINST EXTRAVAGANCE.

The enlargement of scope of the functions of the National Government required by our development as a nation involves, of course, increase of expense; and the period of prosperity through which the country is passing justifies expenditures for permanent improvements far greater than would be wise in hard times. Battle ships and forts, public buildings, and improved waterways are investments which should be made when we have the money; but abundant revenues and a large surplus always invite extravagance, and constant care should be taken to guard against unnecessary increase of the ordinary expenses of government. The cost of doing Government business should be regulated with the same rigid scrutiny as the cost of doing a private business.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

In the vast and complicated mechanism of our modern civilized life the dominant note is the note of industrialism; and the relations of capital and labor, and especially of organized capital and organized labor, to each other and to the public at large come second in importance only to the intimate questions of family life. Our peculiar form of government, with its sharp division of authority between the Nation and the several States, has been on the whole far more advantageous to our development than a

more strongly centralized government. But it is undoubtedly responsible for much of the difficulty of meeting with adequate legislation the new problems presented by the total change in industrial conditions on this continent during the last half century. In actual practice it has proved exceedingly difficult, and in many cases impossible, to get unanimity of wise action among the various States on these subjects. From the very nature of the case this is especially true of the laws affecting the employment of capital in huge masses.

With regard to labor the problem is no less important, but it is simpler. As long as the States retain the primary control of the police power the circumstances must be altogether extreme which require interference by the Federal authorities, whether in the way of safeguarding the rights of labor or in the way of seeing that wrong is not done by unruly persons who shield themselves behind the name of labor. If there is resistance to the Federal courts, interference with the mails, or interstate commerce, or molestation of Federal property, or if the State authorities in some crisis which they are unable to face call for help, then the Federal Government may interfere; but though such interference may be caused by a condition of things arising out of trouble connected with some question of labor, the interference itself simply takes the form of restoring order without regard to the questions which have caused the breach of order—for to keep order is a primary duty and in a time of disorder and violence all other questions sink into abeyance until order has been restored. In the District of Columbia and in the Territories the Federal law covers the entire field of government; but the labor question is only acute in populous centers of commerce, manufactures, or mining. Nevertheless, both in the enactment and in the enforcement of law the Federal Government within its restricted sphere should set an example to the State governments, especially in a matter so vital as this affecting labor. I believe that under modern industrial conditions it is often necessary, and even where not necessary it is yet often wise, that there should be organization of labor in order better to secure the rights of the individual wage-worker. All encouragement should be given to any such organization, so long as it is conducted with a due and decent regard for the rights of others. There are in this country some labor unions which have habitually, and other labor unions which have often, been among the most effective agents in working for good citizenship and for uplifting the condition of those whose welfare should be closest to our hearts. But when any labor union seeks improper ends, or seeks to achieve proper ends by improper means, all good citizens and more especially all honorable public servants must oppose the wrongdoing as resolutely as they would oppose the wrongdoing of any great corporation. Of course any violence, brutality, or corruption, should not for one moment be tolerated. Wage-workers have an entire right to organize and by all peaceful and honorable means to endeavor to persuade their fellows to join with them in organizations. They have a legal right, which, according to circumstances, may or may not be a moral right, to refuse to work in company with men who decline to join their organizations. They have under no circumstances the right to commit violence upon those, whether capitalists or wage-workers, who refuse to support their organizations, or who side with those with whom they are at odds; for mob rule is intolerable in any form.

EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY LAW.

The wage-workers are peculiarly entitled to the protection and the encouragement of the law. From the very nature of their occupation railroad men, for instance, are liable to be maimed in doing the legitimate work of their profession, unless the railroad companies are required by law to make ample provision for their safety. The Administration has been zealous in enforcing the existing law for this purpose. That law should be amended and strengthened. Wherever the National Government has power there should be a stringent employer's liability law, which should apply to the Government itself where the Government is an employer of labor.

In my Message to the Fifty-seventh Congress, at its second session, I urged the passage of an employer's liability law for the District of Columbia. I now renew that recommendation, and further recommend that the Congress appoint a commission to make a comprehensive study of employer's liability with the view of extending the provisions of a great and constitutional law to all employments within the scope of Federal power.

MEDALS OF HONOR.

The Government has recognized heroism upon the water, and bestows medals of honor upon those persons who by extreme and heroic daring have endangered their lives in saving, or endeavoring to save, lives from the perils of the sea in the waters over which the United States has jurisdiction, or upon an American vessel. This recognition should be extended to cover cases of

conspicuous bravery and self-sacrifice in the saving of life in private employments under the jurisdiction of the United States, and particularly in the land commerce of the Nation.

PREVENTION OF RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

The ever-increasing casualty list upon our railroads is a matter of grave public concern, and urgently calls for action by the Congress. In the matter of speed and comfort of railway travel our railroads give at least as good service as those of any other nation, and there is no reason why this service should not also be as safe as human ingenuity can make it. Many of our leading roads have been foremost in the adoption of the most approved safeguards for the protection of travelers and employees, yet the list of clearly avoidable accidents continues unduly large. The passage of a law requiring the adoption of a block-signal system has been proposed to the Congress. I earnestly concur in that recommendation, and would also point out to the Congress the urgent need of legislation in the interest of the public safety limiting the hours of labor for railroad employees in train service upon railroads engaged in interstate commerce, and providing that only trained and experienced persons be employed in positions of responsibility connected with the operation of trains. Of course nothing can ever prevent accidents caused by human weakness or misconduct; and there should be drastic punishment for any railroad employee, whether officer or man, who by issuance of wrong orders or by disobedience of orders causes disaster. The law of 1901, requiring interstate railroads to make monthly reports of all accidents to passengers and employees on duty, should also be amended so as to empower the Government to make a personal investigation, through proper officers, of all accidents involving loss of life which seem to require investigation, with a requirement that the results of such investigation be made public.

The safety-appliance law, as amended by the act of March 2, 1903, has proved beneficial to railway employees, and in order that its provisions may be properly carried out, the force of inspectors provided for by appropriation should be largely increased. This service is analogous to the Steamboat-Inspection Service, and deals with even more important interests. It has passed the experimental stage and demonstrated its utility, and should receive generous recognition by the Congress.

UNIONS OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.

There is no objection to employees of the Government forming or belonging to unions; but the Government can neither discriminate for nor discriminate against nonunion men who are in its employment, or who seek to be employed under it. Moreover, it is a very grave impropriety for Government employees to band themselves together for the purpose of extorting improperly high salaries from the Government. Especially is this true of those within the classified service. The letter carriers, both municipal and rural, are as a whole an excellent body of public servants. They should be amply paid. But their payment must be obtained by arguing their claims fairly and honorably before the Congress, and not by banding together for the defeat of those Congressmen who refuse to give promises which they can not in conscience give. The Administration has already taken steps to prevent and punish abuses of this nature; but it will be wise for the Congress to supplement this action by legislation.

BUREAU OF LABOR.

Much can be done by the Government in labor matters merely by giving publicity to certain conditions. The Bureau of Labor has done excellent work of this kind in many different directions. I shall shortly lay before you in a special message the full report of the investigation of the Bureau of Labor into the Colorado mining strike, as this is a strike in which certain very evil forces, which are more or less at work everywhere under the conditions of modern industrialism, became startlingly prominent. It is greatly to be wished that the Department of Commerce and Labor, through the Labor Bureau, should compile and arrange for the Congress a list of the labor laws of the various States, and should be given the means to investigate and report to the Congress upon the labor conditions in the manufacturing and mining regions throughout the country, both as to wages, as to hours of labor, as to the labor of women and children, and as to the effect in the various labor centers of immigration from abroad. In this investigation especial attention should be paid to the conditions of child labor and child-labor legislation in the several States. Such an investigation must necessarily take into account many of the problems with which this question of child labor is connected. These problems can be actually met, in most cases, only by the States themselves; but the lack of proper legislation in one State in such a matter as child labor often renders it excessively difficult to establish protective restriction upon the work in another State having the same industries, so that the worst tends to drag down the better.

For this reason, it would be well for the Nation at least to endeavor to secure comprehensive information as to the conditions of labor of children in the different States. Such investigation and publication by the National Government would tend toward the securing of approximately uniform legislation of the proper character among the several States.

CORPORATIONS.

When we come to deal with great corporations the need for the Government to act directly is far greater than in the case of labor, because great corporations can become such only by engaging in interstate commerce, and interstate commerce is peculiarly the field of the General Government. It is an absurdity to expect to eliminate the abuses in great corporations by State action. It is difficult to be patient with an argument that such matters should be left to the States because more than one State pursues the policy of creating on easy terms corporations which are never operated within that State at all, but in other States whose laws they ignore. The National Government alone can deal adequately with these great corporations. To try to deal with them in an intemperate, destructive, or demagogic spirit would, in all probability, mean that nothing whatever would be accomplished, and, with absolute certainty, that if anything were accomplished it would be of a harmful nature. The American people need to continue to show the very qualities that they have shown—that is, moderation, good sense, the earnest desire to avoid doing any damage, and yet the quiet determination to proceed, step by step, without halt and without hurry, in eliminating or at least in minimizing whatever of mischief or of evil there is to interstate commerce in the conduct of great corporations. They are acting in no spirit of hostility to wealth, either individual or corporate. They are not against the rich man any more than against the poor man. On the contrary, they are friendly alike toward rich man and toward poor man, provided only that each acts in a spirit of justice and decency toward his fellows. Great corporations are necessary, and only men of great and singular mental power can manage such corporations successfully, and such men must have great rewards. But these corporations should be managed with due regard to the interest of the public as a whole. Where this can be done under the present laws it must be done. Where these laws come short others should be enacted to supplement them.

Yet we must never forget the determining factor in every kind of work, of head or hand, must be the man's own good sense, courage, and kindness. More important than any legislation is the gradual growth of a feeling of responsibility and forbearance among capitalists and wage-workers alike; a feeling of respect on the part of each man for the rights of others; a feeling of broad community of interest, not merely of capitalists among themselves, and of wage-workers among themselves, but of capitalists and wage-workers in their relations to each other, and of both in their relations to their fellows who with them make up the body politic. There are many captains of industry, many labor leaders, who realize this. A recent speech by the president of one of our great railroad systems to the employees of that system contains sound common sense. It runs in part as follows:

"It is my belief we can better serve each other, better understand the man as well as his business, when meeting face to face, exchanging views, and realizing from personal contact we serve but one interest, that of our mutual prosperity.

"Serious misunderstandings can not occur where personal good will exists and opportunity for personal explanation is present.

"In my early business life I had experience with men of affairs of a character to make me desire to avoid creating a like feeling of resentment to myself and the interests in my charge, should fortune ever place me in authority, and I am solicitous of a measure of confidence on the part of the public and our employees that I shall hope may be warranted by the fairness and good fellowship I intend shall prevail in our relationship.

"But do not feel I am disposed to grant unreasonable requests, spend the money of our company unnecessarily or without value received, nor expect the days of mistakes are disappearing, or that cause for complaint will not continually occur; simply to correct such abuses as may be discovered, to better conditions as fast as reasonably may be expected, constantly striving, with varying success, for that improvement we all desire, to convince you there is a force at work in the right direction, all the time making progress—is the disposition with which I have come among you, asking your good will and encouragement.

"The day has gone by when a corporation can be handled successfully in defiance of the public will, even though that will be unreasonable and wrong. A public may be led, but not

driven, and I prefer to go with it and shape or modify, in a measure, its opinion, rather than be swept from my bearings, with loss to myself and the interests in my charge.

"Violent prejudice exists toward corporate activity and capital to-day, much of it founded in reason, more in apprehension, and a large measure is due to the personal traits of arbitrary, unreasonable, incompetent, and offensive men in positions of authority. The accomplishment of results by indirection, the endeavor to thwart the intention, if not the expressed letter of the law (the will of the people), a disregard of the rights of others, a disposition to withhold what is due, to force by main strength or inactivity a result not justified, depending upon the weakness of the claimant and his indisposition to become involved in litigation, has created a sentiment harmful in the extreme and a disposition to consider anything fair that gives gain to the individual at the expense of the company.

"If corporations are to continue to do the world's work, as they are best fitted to, these qualities in their representatives that have resulted in the present prejudice against them must be relegated to the background. The corporations must come out into the open and see and be seen. They must take the public into their confidence and ask for what they want, and no more, and be prepared to explain satisfactorily what advantage will accrue to the public if they are given their desires; for they are permitted to exist not that they may make money solely, but that they may effectively serve those from whom they derive their power.

"Publicity, and not secrecy, will win hereafter, and laws be construed by their intent and not by their letter, otherwise public utilities will be owned and operated by the public which created them, even though the service be less efficient and the result less satisfactory from a financial standpoint."

The Bureau of Corporations has made careful preliminary investigation of many important corporations. It will make a special report on the beef industry.

BUREAU OF CORPORATIONS.

The policy of the Bureau is to accomplish the purposes of its creation by cooperation, not antagonism; by making constructive legislation, not destructive prosecution, the immediate object of its inquiries; by conservative investigation of law and fact, and by refusal to issue incomplete and hence necessarily inaccurate reports. Its policy being thus one of open inquiry into, and not attack upon, business, the Bureau has been able to gain not only the confidence, but, better still, the cooperation of men engaged in legitimate business.

The Bureau offers to the Congress the means of getting at the cost of production of our various great staples of commerce.

Of necessity the careful investigation of special corporations will afford the Commissioner knowledge of certain business facts, the publication of which might be an improper infringement of private rights. The method of making public the results of these investigations affords, under the law, a means for the protection of private rights. The Congress will have all facts except such as would give to another corporation information which would injure the legitimate business of a competitor and destroy the incentive for individual superiority and thrift.

The Bureau has also made exhaustive examinations into the legal condition under which corporate business is carried on in the various States; into all judicial decisions on the subject; and into the various systems of corporate taxation in use. I call special attention to the report of the chief of the Bureau; and I earnestly ask that the Congress carefully consider the report and recommendations of the Commissioner on this subject.

INSURANCE.

The business of insurance vitally affects the great mass of the people of the United States and is national and not local in its application. It involves a multitude of transactions among the people of the different States and between American companies and foreign governments. I urge that the Congress carefully consider whether the power of the Bureau of Corporations can not constitutionally be extended to cover interstate transactions in insurance.

REBATES.

Above all else, we must strive to keep the highways of commerce open to all on equal terms; and to do this it is necessary to put a complete stop to all rebates. Whether the shipper or the railroad is to blame makes no difference; the rebate must be stopped, the abuses of the private car and private terminal-track and side-track systems must be stopped, and the legislation of the Fifty-eighth Congress which declares it to be unlawful for any person or corporation to offer, grant, give, solicit, accept, or receive any rebate, concession, or discrimination in respect of the transportation of any property in interstate or foreign commerce whereby such property shall by any device whatever be transported at a less rate than that named in the

tariffs published by the carrier must be enforced. For some time after the enactment of the Act to Regulate Commerce it remained a mooted question whether that act conferred upon the Interstate Commerce Commission the power, after it had found a challenged rate to be unreasonable, to declare what thereafter should, *prima facie*, be the reasonable maximum rate for the transportation in dispute. The Supreme Court finally resolved that question in the negative, so that as the law now stands the Commission simply possess the bare power to denounce a particular rate as unreasonable. While I am of the opinion that at present it would be undesirable, if it were not impracticable, finally to clothe the Commission with general authority to fix railroad rates, I do believe that, as a fair security to shippers, the Commission should be vested with the power, where a given rate has been challenged and after full hearing found to be unreasonable, to decide, subject to judicial review, what shall be a reasonable rate to take its place; the ruling of the Commission to take effect immediately, and to obtain unless and until it is reversed by the court of review. The Government must in increasing degree supervise and regulate the workings of the railways engaged in interstate commerce; and such increased supervision is the only alternative to an increase of the present evils on the one hand or a still more radical policy on the other. In my judgment the most important legislative act now needed as regards the regulation of corporations is this act to confer on the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to revise rates and regulations, the revised rate to at once go into effect, and to stay in effect unless and until the court of review reverses it.

Steamship companies engaged in interstate commerce and protected in our coastwise trade should be held to a strict observance of the interstate-commerce act.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

In pursuing the set plan to make the city of Washington an example to other American municipalities several points should be kept in mind by the legislators. In the first place, the people of this country should clearly understand that no amount of industrial prosperity, and above all no leadership in international industrial competition, can in any way atone for the sapping of the vitality of those who are usually spoken of as the working classes. The farmers, the mechanics, the skilled and unskilled laborers, the small shop keepers, make up the bulk of the population of any country; and upon their well-being, generation after generation, the well-being of the country and the race depends. Rapid development in wealth and industrial leadership is a good thing, but only if it goes hand in hand with improvement, and not deterioration, physical and moral. The overcrowding of cities and the draining of country districts are unhealthy and even dangerous symptoms in our modern life. We should not permit overcrowding in cities. In certain European cities it is provided by law that the population of towns shall not be allowed to exceed a very limited density for a given area, so that the increase in density must be continually pushed back into a broad zone around the center of the town, this zone having great avenues or parks within it. The death-rate statistics show a terrible increase in mortality, and especially in infant mortality, in overcrowded tenements. The poorest families in tenement houses live in one room, and it appears that in these one-room tenements the average death rate for a number of given cities at home and abroad is about twice what it is in a two-room tenement, four times what it is in a three-room tenement, and eight times what it is in a tenement consisting of four rooms or over. These figures vary somewhat for different cities, but they approximate in each city those given above; and in all cases the increase of mortality, and especially of infant mortality, with the decrease in the number of rooms used by the family and with the consequent overcrowding is startling. The slum exacts a heavy total of death from those who dwell therein; and this is the case not merely in the great crowded slums of high buildings in New York and Chicago, but in the alley slums of Washington. In Washington people can not afford to ignore the harm that this causes. No Christian and civilized community can afford to show a happy-go-lucky lack of concern for the youth of to-day; for, if so, the community will have to pay a terrible penalty of financial burden and social degradation in the to-morrow. There should be severe child-labor and factory-inspection laws. It is very desirable that married women should not work in factories. The prime duty of the man is to work, to be the breadwinner; the prime duty of the woman is to be the mother, the housewife. All questions of tariff and finance sink into utter insignificance when compared with the tremendous, the vital importance of trying to shape conditions so that these two duties of the man and of the woman can be fulfilled under reasonably favorable circumstances. If a race does not have plenty of children, or if the children do not grow up, or if when they grow up they are un-

healthy in body and stunted or vicious in mind, then that race is decadent, and no heaping up of wealth, no splendor of momentary material prosperity, can avail in any degree as offsets.

The Congress has the same power of legislation for the District of Columbia which the State legislatures have for the various States. The problems incident to our highly complex modern industrial civilization, with its manifold and perplexing tendencies both for good and for evil, are far less sharply accentuated in the city of Washington than in most other cities. For this very reason it is easier to deal with the various phases of these problems in Washington, and the District of Columbia government should be a model for the other municipal governments of the Nation, in all such matters as supervision of the housing of the poor, the creation of small parks in the districts inhabited by the poor, in laws affecting labor, in laws providing for the taking care of the children, in truant laws, and in providing schools.

In the vital matter of taking care of children, much advantage could be gained by a careful study of what has been accomplished in such States as Illinois and Colorado by the juvenile courts. The work of the juvenile court is really a work of character building. It is now generally recognized that young boys and young girls who go wrong should not be treated as criminals, not even necessarily as needing reformation, but rather as needing to have their characters formed, and for this end to have them tested and developed by a system of probation. Much admirable work has been done in many of our Commonwealths by earnest men and women who have made a special study of the needs of those classes of children which furnish the greatest number of juvenile offenders, and therefore the greatest number of adult offenders; and by their aid, and by profiting by the experiences of the different States and cities in these matters, it would be easy to provide a good code for the District of Columbia.

Several considerations suggest the need for a systematic investigation into and improvement of housing conditions in Washington. The hidden residential alleys are breeding grounds of vice and disease, and should be opened into minor streets. For a number of years influential citizens have joined with the District Commissioners in the vain endeavor to secure laws permitting the condemnation of insanitary dwellings. The local death rates, especially from preventable diseases, are so unduly high as to suggest that the exceptional wholesomeness of Washington's better sections is offset by bad conditions in her poorer neighborhoods. A special "Commission on Housing and Health Conditions in the National Capital" would not only bring about the reformation of existing evils, but would also formulate an appropriate building code to protect the city from mammoth brick tenements and other evils which threaten to develop here as they have in other cities. That the Nation's Capital should be made a model for other municipalities is an ideal which appeals to all patriotic citizens everywhere, and such a special Commission might map out and organize the city's future development in lines of civic social service, just as Major L'Enfant and the recent Park Commission planned the arrangement of her streets and parks.

It is mortifying to remember that Washington has no compulsory school attendance law and that careful inquiries indicate the habitual absence from school of some twenty per cent of all children between the ages of eight and fourteen. It must be evident to all who consider the problems of neglected child life or the benefits of compulsory education in other cities that one of the most urgent needs of the National Capital is a law requiring the school attendance of all children, this law to be enforced by attendance agents directed by the board of education.

Public playgrounds are necessary means for the development of wholesome citizenship in modern cities. It is important that the work inaugurated here through voluntary efforts should be taken up and extended through Congressional appropriation of funds sufficient to equip and maintain numerous convenient small playgrounds upon land which can be secured without purchase or rental. It is also desirable that small vacant places be purchased and reserved as small-park playgrounds in densely settled sections of the city which now have no public open spaces and are destined soon to be built up solidly. All these needs should be met immediately. To meet them would entail expenses; but a corresponding saving could be made by stopping the building of streets and leveling of ground for purposes largely speculative in outlying parts of the city.

There are certain offenders, whose criminality takes the shape of brutality and cruelty toward the weak, who need a special type of punishment. The wife-beater, for example, is inadequately punished by imprisonment; for imprisonment may often mean nothing to him, while it may cause hunger and want to the wife and children who have been the victims of his brutality.

Probably some form of corporal punishment would be the most adequate way of meeting this kind of crime.

AGRICULTURE.

The Department of Agriculture has grown into an educational institution with a faculty of two thousand specialists making research into all the sciences of production. The Congress appropriates, directly and indirectly, six millions of dollars annually to carry on this work. It reaches every State and Territory in the Union and the islands of the sea lately come under our flag. Cooperation is had with the State experiment stations, and with many other institutions and individuals. The world is carefully searched for new varieties of grains, fruits, grasses, vegetables, trees, and shrubs, suitable to various localities in our country; and marked benefit to our producers has resulted.

The activities of our age in lines of research have reached the tillers of the soil and inspired them with ambition to know more of the principles that govern the forces of nature with which they have to deal. Nearly half of the people of this country devote their energies to growing things from the soil. Until a recent date little has been done to prepare these millions for their life work. In most lines of human activity college-trained men are the leaders. The farmer had no opportunity for special training until the Congress made provision for it forty years ago. During these years progress has been made and teachers have been prepared. Over five thousand students are in attendance at our State agricultural colleges. The Federal Government expends ten millions of dollars annually toward this education and for research in Washington and in the several States and Territories. The Department of Agriculture has given facilities for post-graduate work to five hundred young men during the last seven years, preparing them for advance lines of work in the Department and in the State institutions.

The facts concerning meteorology and its relations to plant and animal life are being systematically inquired into. Temperature and moisture are controlling factors in all agricultural operations. The seasons of the cyclones of the Caribbean Sea and their paths are being forecasted with increasing accuracy. The cold winds that come from the north are anticipated and their times and intensity told to farmers, gardeners, and fruiterers in all southern localities.

We sell two hundred and fifty million dollars' worth of animals and animal products to foreign countries every year, in addition to supplying our own people more cheaply and abundantly than any other nation is able to provide for its people. Successful manufacturing depends primarily on cheap food, which accounts to a considerable extent for our growth in this direction. The Department of Agriculture, by careful inspection of meats, guards the health of our people and gives clean bills of health to deserving exports; it is prepared to deal promptly with imported diseases of animals, and maintain the excellence of our flocks and herds in this respect. There should be an annual census of the live stock of the Nation.

We sell abroad about six hundred million dollars' worth of plants and their products every year. Strenuous efforts are being made to import from foreign countries such grains as are suitable to our varying localities. Seven years ago we bought three-fourths of our rice; by helping the rice growers on the Gulf coast to secure seeds from the Orient suited to their conditions, and by giving them adequate protection, they now supply home demand and export to the islands of the Caribbean Sea and to other rice-growing countries. Wheat and other grains have been imported from light-rainfall countries to our lands in the West and Southwest that have not grown crops because of light precipitation, resulting in an extensive addition to our cropping area and our home-making territory that can not be irrigated. Ten million bushels of first-class macaroni wheat were grown from these experimental importations last year. Fruits suitable to our soils and climates are being imported from all the countries of the Old World—the fig from Turkey, the almond from Spain, the date from Algeria, the mango from India. We are helping our fruit growers to get their crops into European markets by studying methods of preservation through refrigeration, packing, and handling, which have been quite successful. We are helping our hop growers by importing varieties that ripen earlier and later than the kinds they have been raising, thereby lengthening the harvesting season. The cotton crop of the country is threatened with root rot, the bollworm, and the boll weevil. Our pathologists will find immune varieties that will resist the root disease, and the bollworm can be dealt with, but the boll weevil is a serious menace to the cotton crop. It is a Central American insect that has become acclimated in Texas and has done great damage. A scientist of the Department of Agriculture has found the weevil at home in Guatemala being kept in check by an ant,

which has been brought to our cotton fields for observation. It is hoped that it may serve a good purpose.

The soils of the country are getting attention from the farmer's standpoint, and interesting results are following. We have duplicates of the soils that grow the wrapper tobacco in Sumatra and the filler tobacco in Cuba. It will be only a question of time when the large amounts paid to these countries will be paid to our own people. The reclamation of alkali lands is progressing, to give object lessons to our people in methods by which worthless lands may be made productive.

The insect friends and enemies of the farmer are getting attention. The enemy of the San Jose scale was found near the Great Wall of China, and is now cleaning up all our orchards. The fig-fertilizing insect imported from Turkey has helped to establish an industry in California that amounts to from fifty to one hundred tons of dried figs annually, and is extending over the Pacific coast. A parasitic fly from South Africa is keeping in subjection the black scale, the worst pest of the orange and lemon industry in California.

Careful preliminary work is being done toward producing our own silk. The mulberry is being distributed in large numbers, eggs are being imported and distributed, improved reels were imported from Europe last year, and two expert reelers were brought to Washington to reel the crop of cocoons and teach the art to our own people.

The crop-reporting system of the Department of Agriculture is being brought closer to accuracy every year. It has two hundred and fifty thousand reporters selected from people in eight vocations in life. It has arrangements with most European countries for interchange of estimates, so that our people may know as nearly as possible with what they must compete.

IRRIGATION.

During the two and a half years that have elapsed since the passage of the reclamation act rapid progress has been made in the surveys and examinations of the opportunities for reclamation in the thirteen States and three Territories of the arid West. Construction has already been begun on the largest and most important of the irrigation works, and plans are being completed for works which will utilize the funds now available. The operations are being carried on by the Reclamation Service, a corps of engineers selected through competitive civil-service examinations. This corps includes experienced consulting and constructing engineers as well as various experts in mechanical and legal matters, and is composed largely of men who have spent most of their lives in practical affairs connected with irrigation. The larger problems have been solved and it now remains to execute with care, economy, and thoroughness the work which has been laid out. All important details are being carefully considered by boards of consulting engineers, selected for their thorough knowledge and practical experience. Each project is taken up on the ground by competent men and viewed from the standpoint of the creation of prosperous homes, and of promptly refunding to the Treasury the cost of construction. The reclamation act has been found to be remarkably complete and effective, and so broad in its provisions that a wide range of undertakings has been possible under it. At the same time, economy is guaranteed by the fact that the funds must ultimately be returned to be used over again.

FORESTS.

It is the cardinal principle of the forest-reserve policy of this Administration that the reserves are for use. Whatever interferes with the use of their resources is to be avoided by every possible means. But these resources must be used in such a way as to make them permanent.

The forest policy of the Government is just now a subject of vivid public interest throughout the West and to the people of the United States in general. The forest reserves themselves are of extreme value to the present as well as to the future welfare of all the western public-land States. They powerfully affect the use and disposal of the public lands. They are of special importance because they preserve the water supply and the supply of timber for domestic purposes, and so promote settlement under the reclamation act. Indeed, they are essential to the welfare of every one of the great interests of the West.

Forest reserves are created for two principal purposes. The first is to preserve the water supply. This is their most important use. The principal uses of the water thus preserved are irrigation ranchers and settlers, cities and towns to whom their municipal water supplies are of the very first importance, users and furnishers of water power, and the users of water for domestic, manufacturing, mining, and other purposes. All these are directly dependent upon the forest reserves.

The second reason for which forest reserves are created is to preserve the timber supply for various classes of wood users. Among the more important of these are settlers under the

reclamation act and other acts, for whom a cheap and accessible supply of timber for domestic uses is absolutely necessary; miners and prospectors, who are in serious danger of losing their timber supply by fire or through export by lumber companies when timber lands adjacent to their mines pass into private ownership; lumbermen, transportation companies, builders, and commercial interests in general.

Although the wisdom of creating forest reserves is nearly everywhere heartily recognized, yet in a few localities there has been misunderstanding and complaint. The following statement is therefore desirable:

The forest-reserve policy can be successful only when it has the full support of the people of the West. It can not safely, and should not in any case, be imposed upon them against their will. But neither can we accept the views of those whose only interest in the forest is temporary; who are anxious to reap what they have not sown and then move away, leaving desolation behind them. On the contrary, it is everywhere and always the interest of the permanent settler and the permanent business man, the man with a stake in the country, which must be considered and which must decide.

The making of forest reserves within railroad and wagon-road land-grant limits will hereafter, as for the past three years, be so managed as to prevent the issue, under the act of June 4, 1897, of base for exchange or lieu selection (usually called scrip). In all cases where forest reserves within areas covered by land grants appear to be essential to the prosperity of settlers, miners, or others, the Government lands within such proposed forest reserves will, as in the recent past, be withdrawn from sale or entry pending the completion of such negotiations with the owners of the land grants as will prevent the creation of so-called scrip.

It was formerly the custom to make forest reserves without first getting definite and detailed information as to the character of land and timber within their boundaries. This method of action often resulted in badly chosen boundaries and consequent injustice to settlers and others. Therefore this Administration adopted the present method of first withdrawing the land from disposal, followed by careful examination on the ground and the preparation of detailed maps and descriptions, before any forest reserve is created.

I have repeatedly called attention to the confusion which exists in Government forest matters because the work is scattered among three independent organizations. The United States is the only one of the great nations in which the forest work of the Government is not concentrated under one department, in consonance with the plainest dictates of good administration and common sense. The present arrangement is bad from every point of view. Merely to mention it is to prove that it should be terminated at once. As I have repeatedly recommended, all the forest work of the Government should be concentrated in the Department of Agriculture, where the larger part of that work is already done, where practically all of the trained foresters of the Government are employed, where chiefly in Washington there is comprehensive first-class knowledge of the problems of the reserves acquired on the ground, where all problems relating to growth from the soil are already gathered, and where all the sciences auxiliary to forestry are at hand for prompt and effective cooperation. These reasons are decisive in themselves, but it should be added that the great organizations of citizens whose interests are affected by the forest reserves, such as the National Live Stock Association, the National Wool Growers' Association, the American Mining Congress, the National Irrigation Congress, and the National Board of Trade, have uniformly, emphatically, and most of them repeatedly, expressed themselves in favor of placing all Government forest work in the Department of Agriculture because of the peculiar adaptation of that Department for it. It is true, also, that the forest services of nearly all the great nations of the world are under the respective departments of agriculture, while in but two of the smaller nations and in one colony are they under the department of the interior. This is the result of long and varied experience and it agrees fully with the requirements of good administration in our own case.

The creation of a forest service in the Department of Agriculture will have for its important results:

First. A better handling of all forest work, because it will be under a single head, and because the vast and indispensable experience of the Department in all matters pertaining to the forest reserves, to forestry in general, and to other forms of production from the soil, will be easily and rapidly accessible.

Second. The reserves themselves, being handled from the point of view of the man in the field, instead of the man in the office, will be more easily and more widely useful to the people of the West than has been the case hitherto.

Third. Within a comparatively short time the reserves will

become self-supporting. This is important, because continually and rapidly increasing appropriations will be necessary for the proper care of this exceedingly important interest of the Nation, and they can and should be offset by returns from the National forests. Under similar circumstances the forest possessions of other great nations form an important source of revenue to their governments.

Every administrative officer concerned is convinced of the necessity for the proposed consolidation of forest work in the Department of Agriculture, and I myself have urged it more than once in former messages. Again I commend it to the early and favorable consideration of the Congress. The interests of the Nation at large and of the West in particular have suffered greatly because of the delay.

PUBLIC LANDS.

I call the attention of the Congress again to the report and recommendation of the Commission on the Public Lands forwarded by me to the second session of the present Congress. The Commission has prosecuted its investigations actively during the past season, and a second report is now in an advanced stage of preparation.

GAME PRESERVES.

In connection with the work of the forest reserves I desire again to urge upon the Congress the importance of authorizing the President to set aside certain portions of these reserves or other public lands as game refuges for the preservation of the bison, the wapiti, and other large beasts once so abundant in our woods and mountains and on our great plains, and now tending toward extinction. Every support should be given to the authorities of the Yellowstone Park in their successful efforts at preserving the large creatures therein; and at very little expense portions of the public domain in other regions which are wholly unsuited to agricultural settlement could be similarly utilized. We owe it to future generations to keep alive the noble and beautiful creatures which by their presence add such distinctive character to the American wilderness. The limits of the Yellowstone Park should be extended southwards. The Canyon of the Colorado should be made a national park; and the national-park system should include the Yosemite and as many as possible of the groves of giant trees in California.

PENSIONS.

The veterans of the Civil War have a claim upon the Nation such as no other body of our citizens possess. The Pension Bureau has never in its history been managed in a more satisfactory manner than is now the case.

INDIANS.

The progress of the Indians toward civilization, though not rapid, is perhaps all that could be hoped for in view of the circumstances. Within the past year many tribes have shown, in a degree greater than ever before, an appreciation of the necessity of work. This changed attitude is in part due to the policy recently pursued of reducing the amount of subsistence to the Indians, and thus forcing them, through sheer necessity, to work for a livelihood. The policy, though severe, is a useful one, but it is to be exercised only with judgment and with a full understanding of the conditions which exist in each community for which it is intended. On or near the Indian reservations there is usually very little demand for labor, and if the Indians are to earn their living and when work can not be furnished from outside (which is always preferable), then it must be furnished by the Government. Practical instruction of this kind would in a few years result in the forming of habits of regular industry, which would render the Indian a producer and would effect a great reduction in the cost of his maintenance.

It is commonly declared that the slow advance of the Indians is due to the unsatisfactory character of the men appointed to take immediate charge of them, and to some extent this is true. While the standard of the employees in the Indian Service shows great improvement over that of bygone years, and while actual corruption or flagrant dishonesty is now the rare exception, it is nevertheless the fact that the salaries paid Indian agents are not large enough to attract the best men to that field of work. To achieve satisfactory results the official in charge of an Indian tribe should possess the high qualifications which are required in the manager of a large business, but only in exceptional cases is it possible to secure men of such a type for these positions. Much better service, however, might be obtained from those now holding the places were it practicable to get out of them the best that is in them, and this should be done by bringing them constantly into closer touch with their superior officers. An agent who has been content to draw his salary, giving in return the least possible equivalent in effort and service, may, by proper treatment, by suggestion and encouragement, or persistent urging, be stimulated to greater effort

and induced to take a more active personal interest in his work.

Under existing conditions an Indian agent in the distant West may be wholly out of touch with the office of the Indian Bureau. He may very well feel that no one takes a personal interest in him or his efforts. Certain routine duties in the way of reports and accounts are required of him, but there is no one with whom he may intelligently consult on matters vital to his work, except after long delay. Such a man would be greatly encouraged and aided by personal contact with some one whose interest in Indian affairs and whose authority in the Indian Bureau were greater than his own, and such contact would be certain to arouse and constantly increase the interest he takes in his work.

The distance which separates the agents—the workers in the field—from the Indian Office in Washington is a chief obstacle to Indian progress. Whatever shall more closely unite these two branches of the Indian Service, and shall enable them to cooperate more heartily and more effectively, will be for the increased efficiency of the work and the betterment of the race for whose improvement the Indian Bureau was established. The appointment of a field assistant to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs would be certain to insure this good end. Such an official, if possessed of the requisite energy and deep interest in the work, would be a most efficient factor in bringing into closer relationship and a more direct union of effort the Bureau in Washington and its agents in the field; and with the cooperation of its branches thus secured the Indian Bureau would, in measure fuller than ever before, lift up the savage toward that self-help and self-reliance which constitute the man.

JAMESTOWN TRICENTENNIAL.

In 1907 there will be held at Hampton Roads the tricentennial celebration of the settlement at Jamestown, Virginia, with which the history of what has now become the United States really begins. I commend this to your favorable consideration. It is an event of prime historic significance, in which all the people of the United States should feel, and should show, great and general interest.

POSTAL SERVICE.

In the Post-Office Department the service has increased in efficiency, and conditions as to revenue and expenditure continue satisfactory. The increase of revenue during the year was \$9,358,181.10, or 6.9 per cent, the total receipts amounting to \$143,382,624.34. The expenditures were \$152,362,116.70, an increase of about 9 per cent over the previous year, being thus \$8,979,492.36 in excess of the current revenue. Included in these expenditures was a total appropriation of \$12,956,637.35 for the continuation and extension of the rural free-delivery service, which was an increase of \$4,902,237.35 over the amount expended for this purpose in the preceding fiscal year. Large as this expenditure has been the beneficent results attained in extending the free distribution of mails to the residents of rural districts have justified the wisdom of the outlay. Statistics brought down to the 1st of October, 1904, show that on that date there were 27,138 rural routes established, serving approximately 12,000,000 of people in rural districts remote from post-offices, and that there were pending at that time 3,859 petitions for the establishment of new rural routes. Unquestionably some part of the general increase in receipts is due to the increased postal facilities which the rural service has afforded. The revenues have also been aided greatly by amendments in the classification of mail matter, and the curtailment of abuses of the second-class mailing privilege. The average increase in the volume of mail matter for the period beginning with 1902 and ending June, 1905 (that portion for 1905 being estimated), is 40.47 per cent, as compared with 25.46 per cent for the period immediately preceding, and 15.92 for the four-year period immediately preceding that.

CONSULAR SERVICE.

Our consular system needs improvement. Salaries should be substituted for fees, and the proper classification, grading, and transfer of consular officers should be provided. I am not prepared to say that a competitive system of examinations for appointment would work well; but by law it should be provided that consuls should be familiar, according to places for which they apply, with the French, German, or Spanish languages, and should possess acquaintance with the resources of the United States.

NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART.

The collection of objects of art contemplated in section 5586 of the Revised Statutes should be designated and established as a National Gallery of Art; and the Smithsonian Institution should be authorized to accept any additions to said collection that may be received by gift, bequest, or devise.

NATIONAL QUARANTINE LAW.

It is desirable to enact a proper National quarantine law. It is most undesirable that a State should on its own initiative enforce quarantine regulations which are in effect a restriction upon interstate and international commerce. The question should properly be assumed by the Government alone. The Surgeon-General of the National Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service has repeatedly and convincingly set forth the need for such legislation.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN PRINTING.

I call your attention to the great extravagance in printing and binding Government publications, and especially to the fact that altogether too many of these publications are printed. There is a constant tendency to increase their number and their volume. It is an understatement to say that no appreciable harm would be caused by, and substantial benefit would accrue from, decreasing the amount of printing now done by at least one-half. Probably the great majority of the Government reports and the like now printed are never read at all, and furthermore the printing of much of the material contained in many of the remaining ones serves no useful purpose whatever.

CURRENCY.

The attention of the Congress should be especially given to the currency question, and that the standing committees on the matter in the two Houses charged with the duty, take up the matter of our currency and see whether it is not possible to secure an agreement in the business world for bettering the system; the committees should consider the question of the retirement of the greenbacks and the problem of securing in our currency such elasticity as is consistent with safety. Every silver dollar should be made by law redeemable in gold at the option of the holder.

MERCHANT MARINE.

I especially commend to your immediate attention the encouragement of our merchant marine by appropriate legislation.

ORIENTAL MARKETS.

The growing importance of the Orient as a field for American exports drew from my predecessor, President McKinley, an urgent request for its special consideration by the Congress. In his message of 1898 he stated:

"In this relation, as showing the peculiar volume and value of our trade with China and the peculiarly favorable conditions which exist for their expansion in the normal course of trade, I refer to the communication addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives by the Secretary of the Treasury on the 14th of last June, with its accompanying letter of the Secretary of State, recommending an appropriation for a commission to study the industrial and commercial conditions in the Chinese Empire and to report as to the opportunities for and the obstacles to the enlargement of markets in China for the raw products and manufactures of the United States. Action was not taken thereon during the last session. I cordially urge that the recommendation receive at your hands the consideration which its importance and timeliness merit."

In his annual message of 1899 he again called attention to this recommendation, quoting it, and stated further:

"I now renew this recommendation, as the importance of the subject has steadily grown since it was first submitted to you, and no time should be lost in studying for ourselves the resources of this great field for American trade and enterprise."

The importance of securing proper information and data with a view to the enlargement of our trade with Asia is undiminished. Our consular representatives in China have strongly urged a place for permanent display of American products in some prominent trade center of that Empire, under Government control and management, as an effective means of advancing our export trade therein. I call the attention of the Congress to the desirability of carrying out these suggestions.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION.

In dealing with the questions of immigration and naturalization it is indispensable to keep certain facts ever before the minds of those who share in enacting the laws. First and foremost, let us remember that the question of being a good American has nothing whatever to do with a man's birthplace any more than it has to do with his creed. In every generation from the time this Government was founded men of foreign birth have stood in the very foremost rank of good citizenship, and that not merely in one but in every field of American activity; while to try to draw a distinction between the man whose parents came to this country and the man whose ancestors came to it several generations back is a mere absurdity. Good Americanism is a matter of heart, of conscience, of lofty aspiration, of sound common sense, but not of birthplace or of creed. The

medal of honor, the highest prize to be won by those who serve in the Army and the Navy of the United States decorates men born here, and it also decorates men born in Great Britain and Ireland, in Germany, in Scandinavia, in France, and doubtless in other countries also. In the field of statesmanship, in the field of business, in the field of philanthropic endeavor, it is equally true that among the men of whom we are most proud as Americans no distinction whatever can be drawn between those who themselves or whose parents came over in sailing ship or steamer from across the water and those whose ancestors stepped ashore into the wooded wilderness at Plymouth or at the mouth of the Hudson, the Delaware, or the James nearly three centuries ago. No fellow-citizen of ours is entitled to any peculiar regard because of the way in which he worships his Maker, or because of the birthplace of himself or his parents, nor should he be in any way discriminated against therefor. Each must stand on his worth as a man and each is entitled to be judged solely thereby.

There is no danger of having too many immigrants of the right kind. It makes no difference from what country they come. If they are sound in body and in mind, and, above all, if they are of good character, so that we can rest assured that their children and grandchildren will be worthy fellow-citizens of our children and grandchildren, then we should welcome them with cordial hospitality.

But the citizenship of this country should not be debased. It is vital that we should keep high the standard of well-being among our wage-workers, and therefore we should not admit masses of men whose standards of living and whose personal customs and habits are such that they tend to lower the level of the American wage-worker; and above all we should not admit any man of an unworthy type, any man concerning whom we can say that he will himself be a bad citizen, or that his children and grandchildren will detract from instead of adding to the sum of the good citizenship of the country. Similarly we should take the greatest care about naturalization. Fraudulent naturalization, the naturalization of improper persons, is a curse to our Government; and it is the affair of every honest voter, wherever born, to see that no fraudulent voting is allowed, that no fraud in connection with naturalization is permitted.

In the past year the cases of false, fraudulent, and improper naturalization of aliens coming to the attention of the executive branches of the Government have increased to an alarming degree. Extensive sales of forged certificates of naturalization have been discovered, as well as many cases of naturalization secured by perjury and fraud; and in addition, instances have accumulated showing that many courts issue certificates of naturalization carelessly and upon insufficient evidence.

Under the Constitution it is in the power of the Congress "to establish a uniform rule of naturalization," and numerous laws have from time to time been enacted for that purpose, which have been supplemented in a few States by State laws having special application. The Federal statutes permit naturalization by any court of record in the United States having common-law jurisdiction and a seal and clerk, except the police court of the District of Columbia, and nearly all these courts exercise this important function. It results that where so many courts of such varying grades have jurisdiction, there is lack of uniformity in the rules applied in conferring naturalization. Some courts are strict and others lax. An alien who may secure naturalization in one place might be denied it in another, and the intent of the constitutional provision is in fact defeated. Furthermore, the certificates of naturalization issued by the courts differ widely in wording and appearance, and when they are brought into use in foreign countries, are frequently subject to suspicion.

NATURALIZATION LAWS SHOULD BE REVISED.

There should be a comprehensive revision of the naturalization laws. The courts having power to naturalize should be definitely named by national authority; the testimony upon which naturalization may be conferred should be definitely prescribed; publication of impending naturalization applications should be required in advance of their hearing in court; the form and wording of all certificates issued should be uniform throughout the country, and the courts should be required to make returns to the Secretary of State at stated periods of all naturalizations conferred.

LAWS CONCERNING CITIZENSHIP.

Not only are the laws relating to naturalization now defective, but those relating to citizenship of the United States ought also to be made the subject of scientific inquiry with a view to probable further legislation. By what acts expatriation may be assumed to have been accomplished, how long an American citizen may reside abroad and receive the protection of our pas-

port, whether any degree of protection should be extended to one who has made the declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States but has not secured naturalization, are questions of serious import, involving personal rights and often producing friction between this Government and foreign governments. Yet upon these questions our laws are silent. I recommend that an examination be made into the subjects of citizenship, expatriation, and protection of Americans abroad, with a view to appropriate legislation.

PROTECTION OF ELECTIONS.

The power of the Government to protect the integrity of the elections of its own officials is inherent and has been recognized and affirmed by repeated declarations of the Supreme Court. There is no enemy of free government more dangerous and none so insidious as the corruption of the electorate. No one defends or excuses corruption, and it would seem to follow that none would oppose vigorous measures to eradicate it. I recommend the enactment of a law directed against bribery and corruption in Federal elections. The details of such a law may be safely left to the wise discretion of the Congress, but it should go as far as under the Constitution it is possible to go, and should include severe penalties against him who gives or receives a bribe intended to influence his act or opinion as an elector; and provisions for the publication not only of the expenditures for nominations and elections of all candidates but also of all contributions received and expenditures made by political committees.

DELAYS IN CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.

No subject is better worthy the attention of the Congress than that portion of the report of the Attorney-General dealing with the long delays and the great obstruction to justice experienced in the cases of Beavers, Green and Gaynor, and Benson. Were these isolated and special cases, I should not call your attention to them; but the difficulties encountered as regards these men who have been indicted for criminal practices are not exceptional; they are precisely similar in kind to what occurs again and again in the case of criminals who have sufficient means to enable them to take advantage of a system of procedure which has grown up in the Federal courts and which amounts in effect to making the law easy of enforcement against the man who has no money, and difficult of enforcement, even to the point of sometimes securing immunity, as regards the man who has money. In criminal cases the writ of the United States should run throughout its borders. The wheels of justice should not be clogged, as they have been clogged in the cases above mentioned, where it has proved absolutely impossible to bring the accused to the place appointed by the Constitution for his trial. Of recent years there has been grave and increasing complaint of the difficulty of bringing to justice those criminals whose criminality, instead of being against one person in the Republic, is against all persons in the Republic, because it is against the Republic itself. Under any circumstance and from the very nature of the case it is often exceedingly difficult to secure proper punishment of those who have been guilty of wrongdoing against the Government. By the time the offender can be brought into court the popular wrath against him has generally subsided; and there is in most instances very slight danger indeed of any prejudice existing in the minds of the jury against him. At present the interests of the innocent man are amply safeguarded; but the interests of the Government, that is, the interests of honest administration, that is the interests of the people, are not recognized as they should be. No subject better warrants the attention of the Congress. Indeed, no subject better warrants the attention of the bench and the bar throughout the United States.

ALASKA.

Alaska, like all our Territorial acquisitions, has proved resourceful beyond the expectations of those who made the purchase. It has become the home of many hardy, industrious, and thrifty American citizens. Towns of a permanent character have been built. The extent of its wealth in minerals, timber, fisheries, and agriculture, while great, is probably not comprehended yet in any just measure by our people. We do know, however, that from a very small beginning its products have grown until they are a steady and material contribution to the wealth of the nation. Owing to the immensity of Alaska and its location in the far north, it is a difficult matter to provide many things essential to its growth and to the happiness and comfort of its people by private enterprise alone. It should, therefore, receive reasonable aid from the Government. The Government has already done excellent work for Alaska in laying cables and building telegraph lines. This work has been done in the most economical and efficient way by the Signal Corps of the Army.

In some respects it has outgrown its present laws, while in others those laws have been found to be inadequate. In order to obtain information upon which I could rely I caused an official of the Department of Justice, in whose judgment I have confidence, to visit Alaska during the past summer for the purpose of ascertaining how government is administered there and what legislation is actually needed at present. A statement of the conditions found to exist, together with some recommendations and the reasons therefor, in which I strongly concur, will be found in the annual report of the Attorney-General. In some instances I feel that the legislation suggested is so imperatively needed that I am moved briefly to emphasize the Attorney-General's proposals.

Under the Code of Alaska as it now stands many purely administrative powers and duties, including by far the most important, devolve upon the district judges or upon the clerks of the district court acting under the direction of the judges, while the governor, upon whom these powers and duties should logically fall, has nothing specific to do except to make annual reports, issue Thanksgiving Day proclamations, and appoint Indian policemen and notaries public. I believe it essential to good government in Alaska, and therefore recommend, that the Congress divest the district judges and the clerks of their courts of the administrative or executive functions that they now exercise and cast them upon the governor. This would not be an innovation; it would simply conform the government of Alaska to fundamental principles, making the governorship a real instead of a merely nominal office, and leaving the judges free to give their entire attention to their judicial duties and at the same time removing them from a great deal of the strife that now embarrasses the judicial office in Alaska.

I also recommend that the salaries of the district judges and district attorneys in Alaska be increased so as to make them equal to those received by corresponding officers in the United States after deducting the difference in the cost of living; that the district attorneys should be prohibited from engaging in private practice; that United States commissioners be appointed by the governor of the Territory instead of by the district judges, and that a fixed salary be provided for them to take the place of the discredited "fee system," which should be abolished in all offices; that a mounted constabulary be created to police the territory outside the limits of incorporated towns—a vast section now wholly without police protection; and that some provision be made to at least lessen the oppressive delays and costs that now attend the prosecution of appeals from the district court of Alaska. There should be a division of the existing judicial districts, and an increase in the number of judges.

Alaska should have a Delegate in the Congress. Where possible, the Congress should aid in the construction of needed wagon roads. Additional light-houses should be provided. In my judgment, it is especially important to aid in such manner as seems just and feasible in the construction of a trunk line of railway to connect the Gulf of Alaska with the Yukon River through American territory. This would be most beneficial to the development of the resources of the Territory, and to the comfort and welfare of its people.

Salmon hatcheries should be established in many different streams, so as to secure the preservation of this valuable food fish. Salmon fisheries and canneries should be prohibited on certain of the rivers where the mass of those Indians dwell who live almost exclusively on fish.

The Alaskan natives are kindly, intelligent, anxious to learn, and willing to work. Those who have come under the influence of civilization, even for a limited period, have proved their capability of becoming self-supporting, self-respecting citizens, and ask only for the just enforcement of law and intelligent instruction and supervision. Others, living in more remote regions, primitive, simple hunters and fisher folk, who know only the life of the woods and the waters, are daily being confronted with twentieth-century civilization with all of its complexities. Their country is being overrun by strangers, the game slaughtered and driven away, the streams depleted of fish, and hitherto unknown and fatal diseases brought to them, all of which combine to produce a state of abject poverty and want which must result in their extinction. Action in their interest is demanded by every consideration of justice and humanity.

The needs of these people are:

The abolition of the present fee system, whereby the native is degraded, imposed upon, and taught the injustice of law.

The establishment of hospitals at central points, so that contagious diseases that are brought to them continually by incoming whites may be localized and not allowed to become epidemic, to spread death and destitution over great areas.

The development of the educational system in the form of practical training in such industries as will assure the Indians

self-support under the changed conditions in which they will have to live.

The duties of the office of the governor should be extended to include the supervision of Indian affairs, with necessary assistants in different districts. He should be provided with the means and the power to protect and advise the native people, to furnish medical treatment in time of epidemics, and to extend material relief in periods of famine and extreme destitution.

HAWAII AND PORTO RICO.

The Alaskan natives should be given the right to acquire, hold, and dispose of property upon the same conditions as given other inhabitants; and the privilege of citizenship should be given to such as may be able to meet certain definite requirements. In Hawaii Congress should give the governor power to remove all the officials appointed under him. The harbor of Honolulu should be dredged. The Marine-Hospital Service should be empowered to study leprosy in the islands. I ask special consideration for the report and recommendations of the governor of Porto Rico.

FOREIGN POLICY.

In treating of our foreign policy and of the attitude that this great Nation should assume in the world at large, it is absolutely necessary to consider the Army and the Navy, and the Congress, through which the thought of the Nation finds its expression, should keep ever vividly in mind the fundamental fact that it is impossible to treat our foreign policy, whether this policy takes shape in the effort to secure justice for others or justice for ourselves, save as conditioned upon the attitude we are willing to take toward our Army, and especially toward our Navy. It is not merely unwise, it is contemptible, for a nation, as for an individual, to use high-sounding language to proclaim its purposes, or to take positions which are ridiculous if unsupported by potential force, and then to refuse to provide this force. If there is no intention of providing and of keeping the force necessary to back up a strong attitude, then it is far better not to assume such an attitude.

The steady aim of this Nation, as of all enlightened nations, should be to strive to bring ever nearer the day when there shall prevail throughout the world the peace of justice. There are kinds of peace which are highly undesirable, which are in the long run as destructive as any war. Tyrants and oppressors have many times made a wilderness and called it peace. Many times peoples who were slothful or timid or shortsighted, who had been enervated by ease or by luxury, or misled by false teachings, have shrunk in unmanly fashion from doing duty that was stern and that needed self-sacrifice, and have sought to hide from their own minds their shortcomings, their ignoble motives, by calling them love of peace. The peace of tyrannous terror, the peace of craven weakness, the peace of injustice, all these should be shunned as we shun unrighteous war. The goal to set before us as a nation, the goal which should be set before all mankind, is the attainment of the peace of justice, of the peace which comes when each nation is not merely safe-guarded in its own rights, but scrupulously recognizes and performs its duty toward others. Generally peace tells for righteousness; but if there is conflict between the two, then our fealty is due first to the cause of righteousness. Unrighteous wars are common, and unrighteous peace is rare; but both should be shunned. The right of freedom and the responsibility for the exercise of that right can not be divorced. One of our great poets has well and finely said that freedom is not a gift that carries long in the hands of cowards. Neither does it tarry long in the hands of those too slothful, too dishonest, or too unintelligent to exercise it. The eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty must be exercised, sometimes to guard against outside foes; although of course far more often to guard against our own selfish or thoughtless shortcomings.

If these self-evident truths are kept before us, and only if they are so kept before us, we shall have a clear idea of what our foreign policy in its larger aspects should be. It is our duty, to remember that a nation has no more right to do injustice to another nation, strong or weak, than an individual has to do injustice to another individual; that the same moral law applies in one case as in the other. But we must also remember that it is as much the duty of the Nation to guard its own rights and its own interests as it is the duty of the individual so to do. Within the Nation the individual has now delegated this right to the State, that is, to the representative of all the individuals, and it is a maxim of the law that for every wrong there is a remedy. But in international law we have not advanced by any means as far as we have advanced in municipal law. There is as yet no judicial way of enforcing a right in inter-

national law. When one nation wrongs another or wrongs many others, there is no tribunal before which the wrongdoer can be brought. Either it is necessary supinely to acquiesce in the wrong, and thus put a premium upon brutality and aggression, or else it is necessary for the aggrieved nation valiantly to stand up for its rights. Until some method is devised by which there shall be a degree of international control over offending nations, it would be a wicked thing for the most civilized powers, for those with most sense of international obligations and with keenest and most generous appreciation of the difference between right and wrong, to disarm. If the great civilized nations of the present day should completely disarm, the result would mean an immediate recrudescence of barbarism in one form or another. Under any circumstances a sufficient armament would have to be kept up to serve the purposes of international police; and until international cohesion and the sense of international duties and rights are far more advanced than at present, a nation desirous both of securing respect for itself and of doing good to others must have a force adequate for the work which it feels is allotted to it as its part of the general world duty. Therefore it follows that a self-respecting, just, and far-seeing nation should on the one hand endeavor by every means to aid in the development of the various movements which tend to provide substitutes for war, which tend to render nations in their actions toward one another, and indeed toward their own peoples, more responsive to the general sentiment of humane and civilized mankind; and on the other hand that it should keep prepared, while scrupulously avoiding wrongdoing itself, to repel any wrong, and in exceptional cases to take action which in a more advanced stage of international relations would come under the head of the exercise of the international police. A great free people owes it to itself and to all mankind not to sink into helplessness before the powers of evil.

ARBITRATION TREATIES—SECOND HAGUE CONFERENCE.

We are in every way endeavoring to help on, with cordial good will, every movement which will tend to bring us into more friendly relations with the rest of mankind. In pursuance of this policy I shall shortly lay before the Senate treaties of arbitration with all powers which are willing to enter into these treaties with us. It is not possible at this period of the world's development to agree to arbitrate all matters, but there are many matters of possible difference between us and other nations which can be thus arbitrated. Furthermore, at the request of the Interparliamentary Union, an eminent body composed of practical statesmen from all countries, I have asked the Powers to join with this Government in a second Hague conference, at which it is hoped that the work already so happily begun at The Hague may be carried some steps further toward completion. This carries out the desire expressed by the first Hague conference itself.

POLICY TOWARD OTHER NATIONS OF WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

It is not true that the United States feels any land hunger or entertains any projects as regards the other nations of the Western Hemisphere save such as are for their welfare. All that this country desires is to see the neighboring countries stable, orderly, and prosperous. Any country whose people conduct themselves well can count upon our hearty friendship. If a nation shows that it knows how to act with reasonable efficiency and decency in social and political matters, if it keeps order and pays its obligations, it need fear no interference from the United States. Chronic wrongdoing, or an impotence which results in a general loosening of the ties of civilized society, may in America, as elsewhere, ultimately require intervention by some civilized nation, and in the Western Hemisphere the adherence of the United States to the Monroe Doctrine may force the United States, however reluctantly, in flagrant cases of such wrongdoing or impotence, to the exercise of an international police power. If every country washed by the Caribbean Sea would show the progress in stable and just civilization which with the aid of the Platt amendment Cuba has shown since our troops left the island, and which so many of the republics in both Americas are constantly and brilliantly showing, all question of interference by this Nation with their affairs would be at an end. Our interests and those of our southern neighbors are in reality identical. They have great natural riches, and if within their borders the reign of law and justice obtains, prosperity is sure to come to them. While they thus obey the primary laws of civilized society they may rest assured that they will be treated by us in a spirit of cordial and helpful sympathy. We would interfere with them only in the last resort, and then only if it became evident that their inability or unwillingness to do justice at home and abroad had violated the rights of the United States or had invited foreign aggression to the detriment of the entire body of American

nations. It is a mere truism to say that every nation, whether in America or anywhere else, which desires to maintain its freedom, its independence, must ultimately realize that the right of such independence can not be separated from the responsibility of making good use of it.

In asserting the Monroe Doctrine, in taking such steps as we have taken in regard to Cuba, Venezuela, and Panama, and in endeavoring to circumscribe the theater of war in the Far East, and to secure the open door in China, we have acted in our own interest as well as in the interest of humanity at large. There are, however, cases in which, while our own interests are not greatly involved, strong appeal is made to our sympathies. Ordinarily it is very much wiser and more useful for us to concern ourselves with striving for our own moral and material betterment here at home than to concern ourselves with trying to better the condition of things in other nations. We have plenty of sins of our own to war against, and under ordinary circumstances we can do more for the general uplifting of humanity by striving with heart and soul to put a stop to civic corruption, to brutal lawlessness and violent race prejudices here at home than by passing resolutions about wrongdoing elsewhere. Nevertheless there are occasional crimes committed on so vast a scale and of such peculiar horror as to make us doubt whether it is not our manifest duty to endeavor at least to show our disapproval of the deed and our sympathy with those who have suffered by it. The cases must be extreme in which such a course is justifiable. There must be no effort made to remove the mote from our brother's eye if we refuse to remove the beam from our own. But in extreme cases action may be justifiable and proper. What form the action shall take must depend upon the circumstances of the case; that is, upon the degree of the atrocity and upon our power to remedy it. The cases in which we could interfere by force of arms as we interfered to put a stop to intolerable conditions in Cuba are necessarily very few. Yet it is not to be expected that a people like ours, which in spite of certain very obvious shortcomings, nevertheless as a whole shows by its consistent practice its belief in the principles of civil and religious liberty and of orderly freedom; a people among whom even the worst crime, like the crime of lynching, is never more than sporadic, so that individuals and not classes are molested in their fundamental rights—it is inevitable that such a nation should desire eagerly to give expression to its horror on an occasion like that of the massacre of the Jews in Kishenev, or when it witnesses such systematic and long-extended cruelty and oppression as the cruelty and oppression of which the Armenians have been the victims, and which have won for them the indignant pity of the civilized world.

RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS ABROAD.

Even where it is not possible to secure in other nations the observance of the principles which we accept as axiomatic, it is necessary for us firmly to insist upon the rights of our own citizens without regard to their creed or race; without regard to whether they were born here or born abroad. It has proved very difficult to secure from Russia the right for our Jewish fellow-citizens to receive passports and travel through Russian territory. Such conduct is not only unjust and irritating toward us, but it is difficult to see its wisdom from Russia's standpoint. No conceivable good is accomplished by it. If an American Jew or an American Christian misbehaves himself in Russia he can at once be driven out; but the ordinary American Jew, like the ordinary American Christian, would behave just about as he behaves here, that is, behave as any good citizen ought to behave; and where this is the case it is a wrong against which we are entitled to protest to refuse him his passport without regard to his conduct and character, merely on racial and religious grounds. In Turkey our difficulties arise less from the way in which our citizens are sometimes treated than from the indignation inevitably excited in seeing such fearful misrule as has been witnessed both in Armenia and Macedonia.

THE NAVY.

The strong arm of the Government in enforcing respect for its just rights in international matters is the Navy of the United States. I most earnestly recommend that there be no halt in the work of upbuilding the American Navy. There is no more patriotic duty before us as a people than to keep the Navy adequate to the needs of this country's position. We have undertaken to build the Isthmian Canal. We have undertaken to secure for ourselves our just share in the trade of the Orient. We have undertaken to protect our citizens from improper treatment in foreign lands. We continue steadily to insist on the application of the Monroe Doctrine to the Western Hemisphere. Unless our attitude in these and all similar matters is to be a mere boastful sham we can not afford to abandon our

naval programme. Our voice is now potent for peace, and is so potent because we are not afraid of war. But our protestations upon behalf of peace would neither receive nor deserve the slightest attention if we were impotent to make them good.

The war which now unfortunately rages in the far East has emphasized in striking fashion the new possibilities of naval warfare. The lessons taught are both strategic and tactical, and are political as well as military. The experiences of the war have shown in conclusive fashion that while sea-going and sea-keeping torpedo destroyers are indispensable, and fast lightly armed and armored cruisers very useful, yet that the main reliance, the main standby, in any navy worthy the name must be the great battle ships, heavily armored and heavily gunned. Not a Russian or Japanese battle ship has been sunk by a torpedo boat, or by gunfire, while among the less protected ships, cruiser after cruiser has been destroyed whenever the hostile squadrons have gotten within range of one another's weapons. There will always be a large field of usefulness for cruisers, especially of the more formidable type. We need to increase the number of torpedo-boat destroyers, paying less heed to their having a knot or two extra speed than to their capacity to keep the seas for weeks, and, if necessary, for months at a time. It is wise to build submarine torpedo boats, as under certain circumstances they might be very useful. But most of all we need to continue building our fleet of battle ships, or ships so powerfully armed that they can inflict the maximum of damage upon our opponents, and so well protected that they can suffer a severe hammering in return without fatal impairment of their ability to fight and maneuver. Of course ample means must be provided for enabling the personnel of the Navy to be brought to the highest point of efficiency. Our great fighting ships and torpedo boats must be ceaselessly trained and maneuvered in squadrons. The officers and men can only learn their trade thoroughly by ceaseless practice on the high seas. In the event of war it would be far better to have no ships at all than to have ships of a poor and ineffective type, or ships which, however good, were yet manned by untrained and unskillful crews. The best officers and men in a poor ship could do nothing against fairly good opponents; and on the other hand a modern war ship is useless unless the officers and men aboard her have become adepts in their duties. The marksmanship in our Navy has improved in an extraordinary degree during the last three years, and on the whole the types of our battle ships are improving; but much remains to be done. Sooner or later we shall have to provide for some method by which there will be promotions for merit as well as for seniority, or else retirement of all those who after a certain age have not advanced beyond a certain grade; while no effort must be spared to make the service attractive to the enlisted men in order that they may be kept as long as possible in it. Reservation public schools should be provided wherever there are navy-yards.

THE ARMY.

Within the last three years the United States has set an example in disarmament where disarmament was proper. By law our Army is fixed at a maximum of one hundred thousand and a minimum of sixty thousand men. When there was insurrection in the Philippines we kept the Army at the maximum. Peace came in the Philippines, and now our Army has been reduced to the minimum at which it is possible to keep it with due regard to its efficiency. The guns now mounted require twenty-eight thousand men, if the coast fortifications are to be adequately manned. Relatively to the Nation, it is not now so large as the police force of New York or Chicago relatively to the population of either city. We need more officers; there are not enough to perform the regular army work. It is very important that the officers of the Army should be accustomed to handle their men in masses, as it is also important that the National Guard of the several States should be accustomed to actual field maneuvering, especially in connection with the regulars. For this reason we are to be congratulated upon the success of the field maneuvers at Manassas last fall, maneuvers in which a larger number of Regulars and National Guard took part than was ever before assembled together in time of peace. No other civilized nation has, relatively to its population, such a diminutive Army as ours; and while the Army is so small we are not to be excused if we fail to keep it at a very high grade of proficiency. It must be incessantly practiced; the standard for the enlisted men should be kept very high, while at the same time the service should be made as attractive as possible; and the standard for the officers should be kept even higher—which, as regards the upper ranks, can best be done by introducing some system of selection and rejection into the promotions. We should be able, in the event of some sudden emergency, to put into the field one first-class army corps, which should be, as a whole, at least the equal of any body of troops of like number belonging to any other nation.

Great progress has been made in protecting our coasts by adequate fortifications with sufficient guns. We should, however, pay much more heed than at present to the development of an extensive system of floating mines for use in all our more important harbors. These mines have been proved to be a most formidable safeguard against hostile fleets.

MEDALS OF HONOR IN THE NAVY.

I earnestly call the attention of the Congress to the need of amending the existing law relating to the award of Congressional medals of honor in the Navy so as to provide that they may be awarded to commissioned officers and warrant officers as well as to enlisted men. These justly prized medals are given in the Army alike to the officers and the enlisted men, and it is most unjust that the commissioned officers and warrant officers of the Navy should not in this respect have the same rights as their brethren in the Army and as the enlisted men of the Navy.

THE PHILIPPINES.

In the Philippine Islands there has been during the past year a continuation of the steady progress which has obtained ever since our troops definitely got the upper hand of the insurgents. The Philippine people, or, to speak more accurately, the many tribes, and even races, sundered from one another more or less sharply, who go to make up the people of the Philippine Islands, contain many elements of good, and some elements which we have a right to hope stand for progress. At present they are utterly incapable of existing in independence at all or of building up a civilization of their own. I firmly believe that we can help them to rise higher and higher in the scale of civilization and of capacity for self-government, and I most earnestly hope that in the end they will be able to stand, if not entirely alone, yet in some such relation to the United States as Cuba now stands. This end is not yet in sight, and it may be indefinitely postponed if our people are foolish enough to turn the attention of the Filipinos away from the problems of achieving moral and material prosperity, of working for a stable, orderly, and just government, and toward foolish and dangerous intrigues for a complete independence for which they are as yet totally unfit.

On the other hand our people must keep steadily before their minds the fact that the justification for our stay in the Philippines must ultimately rest chiefly upon the good we are able to do in the islands. I do not overlook the fact that in the development of our interests in the Pacific Ocean and along its coasts, the Philippines have played and will play an important part, and that our interests have been served in more than one way by the possession of the islands. But our chief reason for continuing to hold them must be that we ought in good faith to try to do our share of the world's work, and this particular piece of work has been imposed upon us by the results of the war with Spain. The problem presented to us in the Philippine Islands is akin to, but not exactly like, the problems presented to the other great civilized powers which have possessions in the Orient. There are points of resemblance in our work to the work which is being done by the British in India and Egypt, by the French in Algiers, by the Dutch in Java, by the Russians in Turkestan, by the Japanese in Formosa; but more distinctly than any of these powers we are endeavoring to develop the natives themselves so that they shall take an ever-increasing share in their own government, and as far as is prudent we are already admitting their representatives to a governmental equality with our own. There are commissioners, judges, and governors in the islands who are Filipinos and who have exactly the same share in the government of the islands as have their colleagues who are Americans, while in the lower ranks, of course, the great majority of the public servants are Filipinos. Within two years we shall be trying the experiment of an elective lower house in the Philippine legislature. It may be that the Filipinos will misuse this legislature, and they certainly will misuse it if they are misled by foolish persons here at home into starting an agitation for their own independence or into any factious or improper action. In such case they will do themselves no good and will stop for the time being all further effort to advance them and give them a greater share in their own government. But if they act with wisdom and self-restraint, if they show that they are capable of electing a legislature which in its turn is capable of taking a sane and efficient part in the actual work of government, they can rest assured that a full and increasing measure of recognition will be given them. Above all they should remember that their prime needs are moral and industrial, not political. It is a good thing to try the experiment of giving them a legislature; but it is a far better thing to give them schools, good roads, railroads which will enable them to get their products to market, honest courts, an honest and efficient constabulary, and all that tends to produce order, peace, fair dealing as between man and man, and habits of intelligent industry and thrift.

If they are safeguarded against oppression, and if their real wants, material and spiritual, are studied intelligently and in a spirit of friendly sympathy, much more good will be done than by any effort to give them political power, though this effort may in its own proper time and place be proper enough.

Meanwhile our own people should remember that there is need for the highest standard of conduct among the Americans sent to the Philippine Islands, not only among the public servants but among the private individuals who go to them. It is because I feel this so deeply that in the administration of these islands I have positively refused to permit any discrimination whatsoever for political reasons and have insisted that in choosing the public servants consideration should be paid solely to the worth of the men chosen and to the needs of the islands. There is no higher body of men in our public service than we have in the Philippine Islands under Governor Wright and his associates. So far as possible these men should be given a free hand, and their suggestions should receive the hearty backing both of the Executive and of the Congress. There is need of a vigilant and disinterested support of our public servants in the Philippines by good citizens here in the United States. Unfortunately hitherto those of our people here at home who have specially claimed to be the champions of the Filipinos have in reality been their worst enemies. This will continue to be the case as long as they strive to make the Filipinos independent, and stop all industrial development of the islands by crying out against the laws which would bring it on the ground that capitalists must not "exploit" the islands. Such proceedings are not only unwise, but are most harmful to the Filipinos, who do not need independence at all, but who do need good laws, good public servants, and the industrial development that can only come if the investment of American and foreign capital in the islands is favored in all legitimate ways.

Every measure taken concerning the islands should be taken primarily with a view to their advantage. We should certainly give them lower tariff rates on their exports to the United States; if this is not done it will be a wrong to extend our shipping laws to them. I earnestly hope for the immediate enactment into law of the legislation now pending to encourage American capital to seek investment in the islands in railroads, in factories, in plantations, and in lumbering and mining.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, December 6, 1904.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The message will be printed, together with the accompanying papers, and lie on the table.

Mr. ALLISON. I desire to move an executive session, but I am willing to waive the motion for a moment.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair would like to clear his desk, if the Senator pleases.

Mr. ALLISON. Very well.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 12898) to create a new division in the eastern judicial district of the State of Missouri was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The bill (H. R. 13355) to amend the copyright laws was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Patents.

LAWS OF PORTO RICO.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting copies of the code, acts, resolution, and journals of the legislature of Porto Rico, etc.; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

REPORTS OF SECRETARY OF SENATE.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Senate, transmitting, pursuant to law, a full and complete statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Senate of public moneys remaining in his possession from July 1, 1903, to June 30, 1904; which, with the accompanying papers, was ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Senate, transmitting a full and complete account of all property, including stationery, belonging to the United States in his possession on the 5th day of December, 1904; which, with the accompanying paper, was ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from Brig. Gen. A. Mackenzie, Chief of Engineers, United States Army, relative to operations for the new building for the Government Printing Office for the year ended November

30, 1904; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

MARITIME CANAL COMPANY OF NICARAGUA.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Interoceanic Canals, and ordered to be printed.

ESTATE OF JAMES W. SCHAUMBURG.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a letter from the administrator of the estate of James W. Schaumburg, deceased, formerly a lieutenant in the United States Army, making application for an appropriation to pay the amount due the estate decreed by the courts; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

SPRINGFIELD ARMORY AND ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report of the expenditures, etc., at the Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., and the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill.; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

INDIAN DEPREDAATION CLAIMS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney-General, transmitting, pursuant to law, a list of all final judgments in Indian depredations rendered in favor of claimants against the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Depredations, and ordered to be printed.

JUDGMENTS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a statement of all judgments rendered by the court for the year ended December 3, 1904; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

SCHOOL TAXATION IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report by Dr. Jacob H. Hollander on school taxation in the Indian Territory; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Territories, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the Sergeant-at-Arms, transmitting a statement of the receipts from the sale of condemned property in his possession since December 7, 1903; which, with the accompanying papers, was ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Sergeant-at-Arms, giving a full and complete account of all property belonging to the United States in his possession December 5, 1904; which, with the accompanying papers, was ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair lays before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the commission appointed to examine certain lands in the Yosemite National Park and select a site for a substantial road to be built within that reservation. The communication will be referred to the Committee on Forest Reservation and the Protection of Game. There are maps, etc., accompanying it.

Mr. LODGE. I think it had better not be printed until the committee have looked at it.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That is my impression. It will be referred to the committee without printing.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC PRINTER.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the annual report of the Public Printer on the operations of the Government Printing Office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904; which was referred to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed.

FINDINGS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact filed by the court in each of the causes of John Dennett, Helen M. Bassett, widow

of F. S. Bassett, and Nicholas Brice, brother of William H. Brice; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact filed by the court in the cause of John S. Neal *v. The United States*; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact filed by the court in the cause of James Bigler *v. The United States*; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact filed by the court in the cause of the Emory Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Brightwood, D. C., by Benjamin C. King, agent, and the Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington District, Baltimore Conference, by Henry R. Naylor, presiding elder, *v. The United States*; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact filed by the court in the cause of Mary F. Pollan, administratrix of William H. Pollan, deceased, *v. The United States*; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of findings of fact filed by the court in the cause of Mary F. Coons, administratrix of John West, deceased, *v. The United States*; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact filed by the court in the cause of Charles W. Adams *v. The United States*; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of findings of fact filed by the court in the cause of C. A. Russell, administratrix of the estate of B. B. Neville, deceased, *v. The United States*; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of findings of fact filed by the court in the cause of Margaret J. Parks *v. The United States*; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact filed by the court in the cause of Charlton B. Tucker, administrator of J. W. Tucker, deceased, *v. The United States*; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact filed by the court in the cause of Lewis Cass Smith, for himself and as administrator of the estate of Elisha G. Abbott and Zarelda E. Abbott, deceased, *v. The United States*; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

MERCHANT MARINE COMMISSION.

Mr. ALLISON. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. GALLINGER. Before the motion is put, I will ask the Senator from Iowa if he will not withdraw it for a moment that I may make a partial report from the Merchant Marine Commission. The law requires the commission to make report on the first day of the session, but the commission desire a little additional time, and the matter ought to be disposed of now.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Iowa yield for that purpose?

Mr. ALLISON. I will yield for that purpose, but will insist on my motion after the Senator from New Hampshire gets through.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, under a statute approved

on the 28th day of April last a commission was created known as the Merchant Marine Commission; and one provision of the law is that the commission shall report on the first day of the present session.

The commission, Mr. President, took up its work on the 23d day of May and held sessions consecutively in the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland (Oreg.), San Francisco, Galveston, New Orleans, Pensacola, Brunswick, Newport News, and Washington. In addition to those hearings the commission have been in daily session in the city of Washington for the past two weeks. They have been extremely diligent in the discharge of their duties, and have made a special effort to complete the work that was given into their care, so as to be able to report at the time the statute required them to do so.

It is found, however, that a little additional time will be required, and I now desire, Mr. President, to make this partial report, submitting two volumes of testimony, which I shall ask to have lie on the table without printing, for the reason that there will be an additional volume, and to make request that the time when the formal written report shall be presented be extended to a date not later than the 5th day of January, 1905, at which time, also, a bill or bills will probably be reported from the commission.

I will state that the House of Representatives has granted a similar request, and it is very important that we should have these few additional days in which to complete our work.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from New Hampshire, having made a partial report, asks unanimous consent that the time for completing the report be extended until the 5th of January. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and that order is made.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. ALLISON. I renew my motion.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Iowa moves that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After fourteen minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 2 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, December 7, 1904, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate December 6, 1904.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Paul Morton, of Illinois, to be Secretary of the Navy of the United States, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice William H. Moody, appointed Attorney-General.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

1. Lieut. Charles M. Fahs to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 5th day of May, 1904, vice Lieut. Commander John N. Jordan, deceased.

2. Lieut. (Junior Grade) Thomas L. Johnston to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 5th day of May, 1904, vice Lieut. Charles M. Fahs, promoted.

3. Capt. William M. Folger to be a rear-admiral in the Navy, from the 1st day of June, 1904, vice Rear-Admiral Mortimer L. Johnson, retired.

4. Commander Gottfried Blocklinger to be a captain in the Navy, from the 1st day of June, 1904, vice Capt. William M. Folger, promoted.

5. Lieut. Commander Moses L. Wood to be a commander in the Navy, from the 1st day of June, 1904, vice Commander Gottfried Blocklinger, promoted.

6. Lieut. Charles P. Plunkett to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 1st day of June, 1904, vice Lieut. Commander Moses L. Wood, promoted.

7. Lieut. (Junior Grade) Yancey S. Williams to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 1st day of June, 1904, vice Lieut. Charles P. Plunkett, promoted.

8. Lieut. (Junior Grade) Edward T. Constien to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 13th day of June, 1904, vice Lieut. Hilary Williams, suspended.

9. Lieut. Commander Robert M. Doyle to be a commander in the Navy, from the 16th day of June, 1904, vice Commander William H. Nauman, deceased.

10. Lieut. Humes H. Whittlesey to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 16th day of June, 1904, vice Lieut. Commander Robert M. Doyle, promoted.

11. Lieut. (Junior Grade) George T. Pettengill to be a lieutenant

- ant in the Navy, from the 16th day of June, 1904, vice Lieut. Humes H. Whittlesey, promoted.
12. Capt. Francis W. Dickins to be a rear-admiral in the Navy, from the 17th day of June, 1904, vice Rear-Admiral John J. Read, retired.
13. Commander Perry Garst to be a captain in the Navy, from the 17th day of June, 1904, vice Capt. Francis W. Dickins, promoted.
14. Lieut. Commander George M. Stoney to be a commander in the Navy, from the 17th day of June, 1904, vice Commander Perry Garst, promoted.
15. Lieut. Albert C. Dieffenbach to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 17th day of June, 1904, vice Lieut. Commander George M. Stoney, promoted.
16. Lieut. (Junior Grade) George C. Sweet to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 21st day of June, 1904, vice Lieut. Charles L. Poor, resigned.
17. Lieut. Commander Frederick W. Coffin to be a commander in the Navy, from the 1st day of July, 1904, vice Lieut. Commander Fidelio S. Carter, retired after being due for promotion.
18. Lieut. Theodore C. Fenton to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 1st day of July, 1904, vice Lieut. Commander Frederick W. Coffin, promoted.
19. Lieut. (Junior Grade) Franck T. Evans to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 1st day of July, 1904, vice Lieut. Theodore C. Fenton, promoted.
20. Ensign Henry B. Soule to be a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy, from the 30th day of July, 1904, having completed three years' service in his present grade.
21. Ensign Francis Martin to be a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy, from the 30th day of July, 1904, having completed three years' service in his present grade.
22. Warrant Machinist Francis D. Burns,
23. Warrant Machinist Charles W. Densmore,
24. Gunner David Lyons,
25. Gunner Owen Hill,
26. Gunner Joseph F. Daniels,
27. Gunner Clarence S. Vanderbeck,
28. Gunner Walter E. Whitehead,
29. Gunner Gaston D. Johnstone, and
30. Gunner Frank Rorschach—
to be ensigns in the Navy.
31. Capt. George F. F. Wilde to be a rear-admiral in the Navy, from the 6th day of August, 1904, vice Rear-Admiral Philip H. Cooper, retired.
32. Commander Arthur B. Speyers to be a captain in the Navy, from the 6th day of August, 1904, vice Capt. George F. F. Wilde, promoted.
33. Lieut. Commander Wythe M. Parks to be a commander in the Navy, from the 6th day of August, 1904, vice Commander Arthur B. Speyers, promoted.
34. Lieut. Volney O. Chase to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 6th day of August, 1904, vice Lieut. Commander Wythe M. Parks, promoted.
35. Lieut. (Junior Grade) John F. Babcock to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 6th day of August, 1904, vice Lieut. Volney O. Chase, promoted.
36. Capt. Charles H. Davis to be a rear-admiral in the Navy, from the 24th day of August, 1904, vice Rear-Admiral John C. Watson, retired.
37. Commander Ebenezer S. Prime to be a captain in the Navy, from the 24th day of August, 1904, vice Capt. Charles H. Davis, promoted.
38. Lieut. Commander Frank H. Bailey to be a commander in the Navy, from the 24th day of August, 1904, vice Commander Ebenezer S. Prime, promoted.
39. Lieut. Commander Harry M. Hodges to be a commander in the Navy, from the 24th day of August, 1904, vice Commander Frank H. Bailey, an additional number in grade.
40. Lieut. Patrick W. Hourigan to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 24th day of August, 1904, vice Lieut. Commander Frank H. Bailey, promoted.
41. Lieut. (Junior Grade) John S. Graham to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 24th day of August, 1904, vice Lieut. Patrick W. Hourigan, promoted.
42. Lieut. (Junior Grade) Walter G. Roper to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 24th day of August, 1904, vice Lieut. George R. Slocum, promoted.
43. Lieut. Commander William B. Caperton to be a commander in the Navy, from the 31st day of August, 1904, vice Commander James H. Perry, retired.
44. Lieut. William G. Miller to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 31st day of August, 1904, vice Lieut. Commander William B. Caperton, promoted.
45. Lieut. (Junior Grade) Herbert G. Sparrow to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 31st day of August, 1904, vice Lieut. William G. Miller, promoted.
46. Capt. Charles J. Train to be a rear-admiral in the Navy, from the 13th day of September, 1904, vice Rear-Admiral Merrill Miller, retired.
47. Commander William P. Potter to be a captain in the Navy, from the 13th day of September, 1904, vice Capt. Charles J. Train, promoted.
48. Commander Nathan E. Niles to be a captain in the Navy, from the 13th day of September, 1904, vice Capt. William P. Potter, an additional number in grade.
49. Lieut. Commander James T. Smith to be a commander in the Navy, from the 13th day of September, 1904, vice Commander William P. Potter, promoted.
50. Lieut. John P. McGuinness to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 13th day of September, 1904, vice Lieut. Commander George S. Willits, promoted.
51. Lieut. (Junior Grade) Allen Buchanan to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 13th day of September, 1904, vice Lieut. George W. Kline, promoted.
52. Lieut. (Junior Grade) Charles P. Nelson to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 13th day of September, 1904, vice Lieut. John P. McGuinness, promoted.
53. Commander Newton E. Mason to be a captain in the Navy, from the 30th day of September, 1904, vice Capt. John B. Briggs, an additional number in grade.
54. Commander Thomas H. Stevens to be a captain in the Navy, from the 30th day of September, 1904, vice Capt. Newton E. Mason, an additional number in grade.
55. Lieut. Commander Walter F. Worthington to be a commander in the Navy, from the 30th day of September, 1904, vice Commander Giles B. Harber, promoted.
56. Lieut. Commander William N. Little to be a commander in the Navy, from the 30th day of September, 1904, vice Commander John B. Briggs, promoted.
57. Lieut. Commander Frank H. Eldridge to be a commander in the Navy, from the 30th day of September, 1904, vice Commander Thomas H. Stevens, promoted.
58. Lieut. Joseph Strauss to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 30th day of September, 1904, vice Lieut. Commander Walter F. Worthington, promoted.
59. Lieut. Charles S. Stanworth to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 30th day of September, 1904, vice Lieut. Commander William N. Little, promoted.
60. Lieut. Robert L. Russell to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 30th day of September, 1904, vice Lieut. Commander Theodore F. Burgdorff, promoted.
61. Lieut. Harrison A. Bispham to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 30th day of September, 1904, vice Lieut. Commander Frank H. Eldridge, promoted.
62. Lieut. (Junior Grade) Edward B. Fenner to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 30th day of September, 1904, vice Lieut. Joseph Strauss, promoted.
63. Lieut. (Junior Grade) Victor A. Kimberly to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 30th day of September, 1904, vice Lieut. Robert L. Russell, promoted.
64. Lieut. (Junior Grade) Paul B. Dungan to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 30th day of September, 1904, vice Lieut. Harrison A. Bispham, promoted.
65. Capt. George W. Pigman to be a rear-admiral in the Navy, from the 3d day of October, 1904, vice Rear-Admiral Frederick Rodgers, retired.
66. Commander Charles P. Perkins to be a captain in the Navy, from the 3d day of October, 1904, vice Capt. George W. Pigman, promoted.
67. Lieut. Commander Henry C. Gearing to be a commander in the Navy, from the 3d day of October, 1904, vice Commander Charles P. Perkins, promoted.
68. Lieut. Armistead Rust to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 3d day of October, 1904, vice Lieut. Commander Henry C. Gearing, promoted.
69. Capt. George A. Converse to be a rear-admiral in the Navy, from the 8th day of November, 1904, vice Rear-Admiral William C. Wise, retired.
70. Commander Charles G. Bowman to be a captain in the Navy, from the 8th day of November, 1904, vice Capt. George A. Converse, promoted.
71. Lieut. George R. Evans to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 8th day of November, 1904, vice Lieut. Commander Templin M. Potts, promoted.
72. Lieut. Edward W. Eberle to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 23d day of November, 1904, vice Lieut. Commander William H. Allen, promoted.
73. Lieut. (Junior Grade) Henry E. Lackey to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 23d day of November, 1904, vice Lieut. Edward W. Eberle, promoted.

CHAPLAIN IN THE NAVY.

Evan W. Scott, a citizen of Ohio, to be a chaplain in the Navy, from the 31st day of August, 1904, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

ASSISTANT CIVIL ENGINEERS IN THE NAVY.

Frederick H. Cooke and Clinton D. Thurber, citizens of Ohio and Pennsylvania, respectively, to be assistant civil engineers in the Navy, from the 1st day of January, 1904, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Assistant naval constructors to be naval constructors in the Navy, from the 1st day of July, 1904, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date.

Holden W. Evans,
William P. Robert,
Thomas G. Roberts, and
Lawrence S. Adams.

Ensigns to be assistant naval constructors in the Navy, from the 21st day of October, 1904, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date.

Isaac I. Yates,
George C. Westervelt,
Charles W. Fisher,
Holden C. Richardson,
John H. Walsh,
Edward C. Hamner, and
Emory S. Land.

Assistant surgeons to be passed assistant surgeons in the Navy.

Allen E. Peck, from March 27, 1904;
Charles G. Smith, from April 12, 1904;
John H. Iden, from May 4, 1904;
William Seaman, from May 18, 1904;
Royall R. Richardson, from May 18, 1904;
Frederick A. Asserson, from May 18, 1904;
Alfred W. Balch, from June 22, 1904, and
Archibald M. Fauntleroy, from September 28, 1904.

To be assistant surgeons in the Navy.

William D. Owens, a citizen of the District of Columbia, from May 17, 1904;

William A. Angwin, a citizen of California, from June 2, 1904;
Owen J. Mink, a citizen of Illinois, from June 7, 1904;

Frederick E. Porter, a citizen of Tennessee, from June 7, 1904;

Norman T. McLean, a citizen of Massachusetts, from June 28, 1904;

Cary T. Grayson and Wrey G. Farwell, citizens of Virginia and New York, respectively, from June 28, 1904;

David C. Cather, a citizen of Virginia, from July 9, 1904;

William N. McDonnell, a citizen of Minnesota, from September 19, 1904;

Harold W. Smith, Addison B. Clifford, and Clarence E. Strite, citizens of Massachusetts, Michigan, and Maryland, respectively, from September 27, 1904;

Howson W. Cole, jr., a citizen of Virginia, from October 5, 1904;

Eugene A. Vickery, a citizen of Massachusetts, from October 11, 1904;

Milton E. Lando, a citizen of California, from October 26, 1904, and

Hugh T. Nelson, a citizen of Virginia, from November 14, 1904.

Gunners to be chief gunners in the Navy, from the 27th day of April, 1904.

Leonard J. G. Kuhlwein,
William A. Cable,
Franklin T. Applegate,
Allan S. Mackenzie,
Otto Fries.

Theodore B. Watson, and
Thomas J. Shuttleworth.

Gunner John H. Lohman to be a chief gunner in the Navy, from the 13th day of June, 1904, upon the completion of six years' service, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved April 27, 1904.

Gunners George Charrette and Simon Jacobs to be chief gunners in the Navy, from the 15th day of June, 1904, upon the completion of six years' service, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved April 27, 1904.

Gunner Hans Johnsen to be a chief gunner in the Navy, from the 27th day of June, 1904, upon the completion of six years' service, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved April 27, 1904.

Gunners Samuel Chiles and George W. Phillips to be chief

gunners in the Navy, from the 20th day of July, 1904, upon the completion of six years' service, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved April 27, 1904.

Carpenters to be chief carpenters in the Navy, from the 27th day of April, 1904.

Otto Barth,
George Helms,
George J. Shaw,
Francis J. Harte,
John T. S. Miller,
William P. Harding,
William J. Wren,
Frank Johnson,
Timothy E. Kiley,
Charles S. Taylor,
James T. Haley,
William Boone,
John H. Gill,
Joseph A. Barton,
Charles Thompson,
John P. Yates, and
Frank H. Preble.

Carpenter Clarence L. Bennett to be a chief carpenter in the Navy, from the 24th day of May, 1904, upon the completion of six years' service, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved April 27, 1904.

Carpenter Thomas C. Cooney to be a chief carpenter in the Navy, from the 27th day of June, 1904, upon the completion of six years' service, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved April 27, 1904.

Carpenter Franz A. Itrich to be a chief carpenter in the Navy, from the 29th day of September, 1904, upon the completion of six years' service, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved April 27, 1904.

To be chief boatswains in the Navy.

Boatswain William Brooks to be a chief boatswain in the Navy from the 27th day of April, 1904, he having completed six years' service in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved April 27, 1904.

Francis E. Larkin,
James Dowling,
John F. Brooks,
Samuel W. Gardner,
James W. Angus,
John J. Holden,
Phillip Mullen,
Allen Whipkey,
Harry R. Brayton,
Patrick Deery,
John J. Rochfort,
Patrick J. Kane,
August Ohmsen,
George B. Moncrief,
Hugh J. Duffy,
Edward J. Norcott,
Timothy Sullivan, from June 2, 1904;
John E. Murphy, from June 15, 1904;
Emil H. Eycke, from June 23, 1904;
Albert F. Benzon, from July 13, 1904;
Eugene M. Isaac, from July 16, 1904;
Andrew Anderson, from August 1, 1904;
Peter E. Radcliffe, from September 1, 1904; and
August Rettig, from September 1, 1904.

To be paymasters in the Navy.

P. A. Paymaster Thomas De F. Harris to be a paymaster in the Navy, from the 16th day of August, 1904, vice P. A. Paymaster Athur H. Cathcart, resigned, after being due for promotion.

P. A. Paymaster John F. Hatch to be a paymaster in the Navy, from the 18th day of October, 1904, vice Paymaster Philip V. Mohun, retired.

To be assistant paymasters in the Navy.

Raymond B. Westlake, a citizen of Ohio, to be an assistant paymaster in the Navy, from the 2d day of May, 1904, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

Gordon A. Helmicks, a citizen of Wisconsin;
John M. Hancock, a citizen of North Dakota;
Graham M. Adey, a citizen of the District of Columbia;
Charles N. Wrenshall, a citizen of North Carolina; and
George R. Crapo, a citizen of Massachusetts.

Thom Williamson and William N. Hughes, citizens of Connecticut and Kentucky, respectively, to be assistant paymasters in the Navy, from the 12th day of September, 1904, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date.

PROMOTIONS IN THE MARINE CORPS.

Second Lieut. Richard B. Creecy to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps, from the 4th day of June, 1904, vice First Lieut. Harold Colvocoresses, retired.

Lieut. Col. Otway C. Berryman to be a colonel in the Marine Corps, from the 4th day of June, 1904, vice Col. James Forney, retired.

Maj. Harry K. White to be a lieutenant-colonel in the Marine Corps, from the 4th day of June, 1904, vice Lieut. Col. Otway C. Berryman, promoted.

SECOND LIEUTENANTS IN THE MARINE CORPS.

Joseph A. Rossell, a citizen of Delaware;
Clayton B. Vogel, a citizen of Pennsylvania;
Edward H. Conger, a citizen of Iowa, and
Jeter R. Horton, a citizen of South Carolina.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

William H. Moody, of Massachusetts, lately Secretary of the Navy, to be Attorney-General of the United States, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Philander C. Knox, resigned.

DISTRICT JUDGES.

William M. Lanning, of New Jersey, to be United States district judge for the district of New Jersey, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Andrew Kirkpatrick, deceased.

Royal A. Gunnison, of New York, to be judge of the district court of the district of Alaska, division No. 1, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Melville C. Brown, term expired.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.

Edward A. Mann, of New Mexico, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of New Mexico, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, under the provisions of the act approved April 28, 1904.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.

Henry M. Hoyt, of California, to be United States attorney for the district of Alaska, and assign him to division No. 2, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Melvin Grigsby, resigned.

Norman M. Ruick, of Idaho, to be United States attorney for the district of Idaho, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice R. V. Cozier, deceased.

MARSHALS.

George F. White, of Georgia, to be United States marshal for the southern district of Georgia, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice John M. Barnes, removed.

Robert Grimmon, of Nevada, to be United States marshal for the district of Nevada, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice J. F. Emmitt, deceased.

SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

Victor H. Metcalf, of California, to be Secretary of Commerce and Labor of the United States, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice George B. Cortelyou, resigned.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

William D. Crum, of South Carolina, to be collector of customs for the district of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina, in place of Robert M. Wallace, deceased. Mr. Crum is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

PROMOTIONS IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

P. A. Surg. Alexander Condee Smith, of New York, to be a surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from October 21, 1904, in place of George Purviance, deceased.

Asst. Surg. Donald H. Currie, of Missouri, to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from July 28, 1904. Mr. Currie is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Asst. Surg. Carroll Fox, of Pennsylvania, to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from July 27, 1904. Mr. Fox is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Asst. Surg. Matthew Kemp Gwyn, of Maryland, to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from

August 8, 1904. Mr. Gwyn is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Asst. Surg. Joseph Goldberger, of Pennsylvania, to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from July 27, 1904. Mr. Goldberger is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Asst. Surg. John M. Holt, of New York, to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from July 27, 1904. Mr. Holt is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Asst. Surg. William A. Korn, of New York, to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from July 27, 1904. Mr. Korn is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Asst. Surg. Dunlop Moore, of Pennsylvania, to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from June 4, 1904. Mr. Moore is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Asst. Surg. Thomas B. McClintic, of New York, to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from July 28, 1904. Mr. McClintic is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Asst. Surg. Carl Ramus, of Illinois, to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from March 11, 1904. Mr. Ramus is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Asst. Surg. Halstead A. Stansfield, of California, to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from June 4, 1904. Mr. Stansfield is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Asst. Surg. Frederick E. Trotter, of New York, to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from July 27, 1904. Mr. Trotter is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Asst. Surg. Charles William Vogel, of Maryland, to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from July 27, 1904. Mr. Vogel is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Asst. Surg. John W. Ames, of Michigan, to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from November 28, 1904.

Asst. Surg. Joseph W. Schereschewsky, of Massachusetts, to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from November 4, 1904.

Asst. Surg. Clarence W. Wille, of Pennsylvania, to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from November 25, 1904.

Asst. Surg. Robert L. Wilson, of Texas, to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from December 1, 1904.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

First Lieut. John C. Cantwell to be a captain in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from October 11, 1904, to succeed Walstein A. Failing, retired. Mr. Cantwell is serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

First Lieut. John C. Moore to be a captain in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed W. C. De Hart, retired. Mr. Moore is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

First Lieut. Horace B. West to be a captain in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from June 20, 1904, to succeed J. A. Slamm, retired. Mr. West is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Second Lieut. Frederick C. Billard, to be a first lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from October 11, 1904, to succeed John C. Cantwell, promoted. Mr. Billard is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Second Lieut. Benjamin M. Chiswell to be a first lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from June 20, 1904, to succeed Horace B. West, promoted.

Mr. Chiswell is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Second Lieut. Bernard H. Camden to be a first lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from October 11, 1904, to succeed P. H. Brereton, retired. Mr. Camden is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Second Lieut. Aaron L. Gamble to be a first lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed John C. Moore, promoted. Mr. Gamble is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Third Lieut. Edward S. Addison to be a second lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from October 11, 1904, to succeed Frederick C. Billard, promoted. Mr. Addison is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Third Lieut. Eben Barker to be a second lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed Frank B. Goudey, resigned. Mr. Barker is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Third Lieut. Leon C. Covell to be a second lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from June 20, 1904, to succeed Benjamin M. Chiswell, promoted. Mr. Covell is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Third Lieut. Franklin B. Harwood to be a second lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed Colin S. Craig, promoted. Mr. Harwood is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Third Lieut. Charles F. Howell to be a second lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed Samuel P. Edmonds, promoted. Mr. Howell is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Third Lieut. Phillip W. Lauriat to be a second lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed Aaron L. Gamble, promoted. Mr. Lauriat is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Third Lieut. William H. Munter to be a second lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed John G. Berry, promoted. Mr. Munter is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Third Lieut. John L. Maher to be a second lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed William E. W. Hall, promoted. Mr. Maher is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Third Lieut. William A. O'Malley to be a second lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed Oscar G. Haines, removed. Mr. O'Malley is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Third Lieut. William H. Shea to be a second lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from October 11, 1904, to succeed B. H. Camden, promoted. Mr. Shea is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Third Lieut. Francis R. Shoemaker to be a second lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed Walter W. Joyner, promoted. Mr. Shoemaker is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

George C. Alexander, of Ohio, to be a third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed William G. Blasdel, promoted. Mr. Alexander is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Thaddeus G. Crapster, of Pennsylvania, to be a third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed Herman H. Wolf, promoted. Mr. Crapster is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Muller S. Hay, of Pennsylvania, to be a third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed Walter A. Wiley, promoted. Mr. Hay is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William T. Stromberg, of Maryland, to be a third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed William J. Wheeler, promoted. Mr. Stromberg is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

George E. Wilcox, of Pennsylvania, to be a third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed Eugene Blake, jr., promoted. Mr. Wilcox is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

First Asst. Engineer Henry F. Schoenborn to be a chief engineer, with the rank of first lieutenant, in the Revenue-

Cutter Service of the United States, to date from July 17, 1904, to succeed Eugenious A. Jack, retired. Mr. Schoenborn is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Second Asst. Engineer Robert B. Adams to be a first assistant engineer, with the rank of second lieutenant, in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from July 17, 1904, to succeed Henry F. Schoenborn, promoted. Mr. Adams is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Clarence J. Curtiss, of New York, to be a second assistant engineer, with the rank of third lieutenant, in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed Albert E. Bonnet, resigned. Mr. Curtiss is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Albert F. Patterson, of Washington, to be a second assistant engineer, with the rank of third lieutenant, in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed Henry T. Powell, promoted. Mr. Patterson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Frederick H. Young, of New York, to be a second assistant engineer in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, with the rank of third lieutenant, to succeed Charles S. Root, promoted. Mr. Young is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS IN THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

Thomas C. Dawson, of Iowa, lately secretary of the legation at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, to be minister resident and consul-general of the United States to Santo Domingo, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

William Blumenthal, of New York, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at Lisbon, Portugal, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Henry W. Shoemaker, appointed third secretary of the embassy at Berlin, Germany.

Montgomery Schuyler, jr., of New York, lately second secretary of the embassy at St. Petersburg, Russia, to be secretary of the legation and consul-general of the United States at Bangkok, Siam, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Paul Nash, appointed consul at Venice, Italy.

Charles Richardson, of Massachusetts, lately third secretary of the embassy at Berlin, Germany, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Thomas C. Dawson, appointed minister resident and consul-general to Santo Domingo.

Francis G. Landon, of New York, to be third secretary of the embassy of the United States at Berlin, Germany, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Henry W. Shoemaker, resigned.

Robert Woods Bliss, of New York, lately consul at Venice, Italy, to be second secretary of the embassy of the United States at St. Petersburg, Russia, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Montgomery Schuyler, jr., appointed secretary of the legation and consul-general at Bangkok, Siam.

Frank Dyer Chester, of Massachusetts, lately consul at that place, to be consul-general of the United States at Budapest, Hungary, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

Hezekiah A. Gudger, of North Carolina, lately consul-general at Panama, Colombia, to be consul-general of the United States at Panama, Panama, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

Julius G. Lay, of the District of Columbia, lately consul-general at Barcelona, Spain, to be consul-general of the United States at Canton, China, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Robert M. McWade, removed.

Daniel Mayer, of West Virginia, lately consul at that place, to be consul-general of the United States at Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

Henry B. Miller, of Oregon, lately consul at that place, to be consul-general of the United States at Niuchwang, China, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

Benjamin H. Ridgely, of Kentucky, lately consul at Nantes, France, to be consul-general of the United States at Barcelona, Spain, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Julius G. Lay, appointed consul-general at Canton, China.

William F. Wright, of Pennsylvania, to be consul-general of the United States at Munich, Bavaria, to which office he was

appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice James H. Worman, appointed consul at Three Rivers, Quebec, Canada.

William E. Alger, of Massachusetts, lately consul at Puerto Cortez, Honduras, to be consul of the United States at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Alfred K. Moe, appointed consul at Dublin, Ireland.

Carl Bailey Hurst, of the District of Columbia, to be consul of the United States at La Guaira, Venezuela, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Louis Goldschmidt, appointed consul at Nantes, France.

Richard M. Bartleman, of Massachusetts, lately consul to Cadiz, Spain, to be consul of the United States at Seville, Spain, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate to fill an original vacancy.

Leo Bergholz, of New York, lately consul at Three Rivers, Quebec, Canada, to be consul of the United States at Dawson City, Yukon Territory, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Louis A. Dent, resigned.

Louis Goldschmidt, of New Hampshire, lately consul at La Guaira, Venezuela, to be consul of the United States at Nantes, France, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Benjamin H. Ridgely, appointed consul-general at Barcelona, Spain.

Frank S. Hannah, of Illinois, to be consul of the United States at Magdeburg, Germany, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice William A. McKellip, deceased.

Roland J. Hemmick, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States at Windsor, Ontario, Canada, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Hugh C. Morris, resigned.

Oscar Malmros, of Minnesota, lately consul at Colon, Colombia, to be consul of the United States at Colon, Panama, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

Alfred K. Moe, of New Jersey, lately consul at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, to be consul of the United States at Dublin, Ireland, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Rufus Waterman, deceased.

George H. Moulton, of Colorado, lately consul at Demerara, Guiana, to be consul of the United States at Georgetown, Demerara, Guiana, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate. This is a change in the designation of the office.

Paul Nash, of New York, lately secretary of the legation and consul-general at Bangkok, Siam, to be consul of the United States at Venice, Italy, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Robert Woods Bliss, appointed second secretary of the embassy at St. Petersburg, Russia.

Jerome B. Peterson, of New York, to be consul of the United States at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Thomas J. Cummins, deceased.

Edward J. Sullivan, of New York, lately consul at Erzerum, Turkey, to be consul of the United States at Trebizond, Turkey, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

John B. Terres, of New York, to be consul of the United States at Port au Prince, Haiti, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

James H. Worman, of New York, lately consul-general at Munich, Bavaria, to be consul of the United States at Three Rivers, Quebec, Canada, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Leo Bergholz, appointed consul at Dawson City, Yukon Territory.

Southard P. Warner, of Maryland, to be consul of the United States at Leipzig, Saxony, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Brainard H. Warner, jr., resigned.

SECRETARY OF PORTO RICO.

Regis H. Post, of New York, to be secretary of Porto Rico, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Charles Hartzell, resigned.

PURCHASING AGENT FOR POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

William E. Cochran, of Kansas, to be purchasing agent for the Post-Office Department, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

MEMBER OF BOARD OF CHARITIES.

George W. Cook, of the District of Columbia, to a member of the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia, for the term of three years from July 1, 1904, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate. This is a reappointment.

DISTRICT JUDGE.

Charles F. McKenna, of Pennsylvania, to be United States district judge for the district of Porto Rico, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice William H. Holt, term expired.

CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF HAWAII.

Walter F. Frear, of Hawaii, to be chief justice of the supreme court of the Territory of Hawaii, to which position he was reappointed during the last recess of the Senate.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF HAWAII.

Alfred S. Hartwell, of Hawaii, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of Hawaii, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Clinton A. Galbraith, term expired.

Francis M. Hatch, of Hawaii, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of Hawaii, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Antonio Perry, term expired.

CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES OF HAWAII.

John A. Matthewman, of Hawaii, to be judge of the circuit court of the third circuit of the Territory of Hawaii, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice W. S. Edings, term expired.

Charles F. Parsons, of Hawaii, to be judge of the circuit court of the fourth circuit of the Territory of Hawaii, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Gilbert F. Little, term expired.

Jacob Hardy, of Hawaii, to be judge of the circuit court of the fifth circuit of the Territory of Hawaii, to which position he was reappointed during the last recess of the Senate.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF PORTO RICO.

Adolph Grant Wolf, of the District of Columbia, to be associate justice of the supreme court of Porto Rico, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Louis Sulzbacher, appointed judge of the United States court for the western district of Indian Territory.

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION OF PORTO RICO.

Roland P. Falkner, of the District of Columbia, who was appointed July 1, 1904, during the recess of the Senate, to be commissioner of education of Porto Rico, vice Samuel M. Lindsay, resigned.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE MINT AT DENVER, COLO.

Frank M. Downer, of Colorado, to be superintendent of the mint of the United States at Denver, Colo. New office created by act of Congress approved March 18, 1904. Mr. Downer is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

ASSAYER.

Arthur R. Hodgson, of Colorado, to be assayer of the mint of the United States at Denver, Colo. New office created by act of Congress approved March 18, 1904. Mr. Hodgson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

MELTER AND REFINER.

Joseph W. Milson, of Colorado, to be melter and refiner of the mint of the United States at Denver, Colo. New office created by act of Congress approved March 18, 1904. Mr. Milson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

ASSISTANT APPRAISER OF MERCHANDISE.

Rufus A. Flanders, of Massachusetts, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of Boston and Charlestown, in the State of Massachusetts. Office created by act of Congress approved April 28, 1904. Mr. Flanders is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

APPRAISER OF MERCHANDISE.

Charles F. Ordway, of Florida, to be appraiser of merchandise in the district of Tampa, in the State of Florida, in place of Dwight Jarvis, deceased. Mr. Ordway is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Frank L. Smith, of Illinois, to be collector of internal revenue for the eighth district of Illinois, in place of Isaac R. Mills, deceased. Mr. Smith is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Charles W. Roberts, of Missouri, to be collector of internal revenue for the sixth district of Missouri, in place of Frank D. Roberts, deceased. Mr. Roberts is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Edgar O. Crossman, of New Hampshire, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of New Hampshire, to succeed James A. Wood, resigned. Mr. Crossman is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF ALASKA.

William L. Distin, of Illinois, who was reappointed during the recess of the Senate, to take effect June 7, 1904, at the expiration of his term, to be surveyor-general of Alaska.

REGISTERS OF LAND OFFICES.

Robert N. Dunn, of Wallace, Idaho, who was appointed May 20, 1904, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, vice David H. Budlong, resigned.

Egbert S. Oakley, of Buffalo, Minn., who was appointed August 2, 1904, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Cass Lake, Minn., vice John D. Jones, resigned.

John E. Watson, of Boonville, Mo., who was appointed November 14, 1904, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Boonville, Mo., vice William H. Martin, resigned.

Alexander C. McGillivray, of Dickinson, N. Dak., who was appointed May 10, 1904, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Dickinson, N. Dak., a newly created office.

Dick T. Morgan, of Elreno, Okla., who was appointed November 23, 1904, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Woodward, Okla., vice Frank D. Healy, deceased.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Sidney R. De Long, of Tucson, Ariz., who was appointed July 30, 1904, during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Tucson, Ariz., vice John H. Bauman, deceased.

Julius H. Weiss, of Del Norte, Colo., who was appointed August 26, 1904, during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Del Norte, Colo., vice Percy Hobkirk, removed.

Mathias N. Koll, of Alexandria, Minn., who was appointed August 2, 1904, during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Cass Lake, Minn., vice Egbert S. Oakley, resigned.

Leslie A. Simpson, of Dickinson, N. Dak., who was appointed May 10, 1904, during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Dickinson, N. Dak., a newly created office.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Francis E. Leupp, of the District of Columbia, to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs, vice William A. Jones, resigned.

INDIAN AGENTS.

Capt. John McA. Webster, United States Army, retired, of Mackinac Island, Mich., who was appointed June 20, 1904, during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Colville Agency, in Washington, vice Albert M. Anderson, removed.

Samuel Bellew, of Missoula, Mont., who was appointed June 30, 1904, during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Flathead Agency, in Montana, vice William H. Smead, removed.

Frank Frantz, of Enid, Okla., who was appointed June 3, 1904, during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Osage Agency, in Oklahoma, vice Oscar A. Mitscher, removed.

GOVERNOR OF ALASKA.

John G. Brady, of Alaska, to be governor of Alaska, his term having expired June 5, 1904. (Reappointment.)

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Wendell P. Stafford, of Vermont, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, to which position he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Jeter C. Pritchard, appointed United States circuit judge, fourth judicial circuit.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Adam C. Carson, of Virginia, to be an associate justice of the supreme court of the Philippine Islands, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice J. T. Cooper, resigned.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

To be brigadier-generals.

Col. Albert L. Mills, Superintendent United States Military Academy (captain, Tenth Cavalry), May 7, 1904, vice Dougherty, retired from active service.

Col. Henry H. C. Dunwoody (since retired from active service), Signal Corps, July 6, 1904, vice Hains, retired from active service.

Lieut. Col. Peter Leary, jr. (since retired from active service), Artillery Corps, July 7, 1904, vice Dunwoody, retired from active service.

Lieut. Col. Samuel L. Woodward (since retired from active service), Seventh Cavalry, July 8, 1904, vice Leary, retired from active service.

Lieut. Col. John McE. Hyde (since retired from active service), deputy quartermaster-general, July 9, 1904, vice Woodward, retired from active service.

Lieut. Col. Oscar F. Long (since retired from active service), deputy quartermaster-general, July 10, 1904, vice Hyde, retired from active service.

Maj. Theodore A. Bingham (since retired from active service), Corps of Engineers, July 11, 1904, vice Long, retired from active service.

Col. Constant Williams, Twenty-sixth Infantry, July 12, 1904, vice Bingham, retired from active service.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

To be inspector-general with the rank of colonel.

Lieut. Col. John L. Chamberlain, inspector-general, November 21, 1904, vice Heyl, retired from active service.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

To be assistant quartermaster-general with the rank of colonel.

Lieut. Col. John W. Pullman, deputy quartermaster-general, June 25, 1904, vice Jacobs, retired from active service.

To be deputy quartermasters-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Maj. Oscar F. Long (since appointed brigadier-general and retired from active service), quartermaster, June 25, 1904, vice Pullman, promoted.

Maj. Frederick Von Schrader, quartermaster, July 9, 1904, vice Hyde, appointed brigadier-general.

Maj. J. Estcourt Sawyer, quartermaster, July 10, 1904, vice Long, appointed brigadier-general.

To be quartermasters with the rank of major.

Capt. George McK. Williamson, quartermaster, June 25, 1904, vice Long, promoted.

Capt. Thomas H. Slavens, quartermaster, July 9, 1904, vice Von Schrader, promoted.

Capt. David S. Stanley, quartermaster, July 10, 1904, vice Sawyer, promoted.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be deputy surgeons-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Maj. Daniel M. Appel, surgeon, August 3, 1904, vice Gardner, retired from active service.

Maj. Harry O. Perley, surgeon, August 14, 1904, vice Kilbourne, retired from active service.

To be surgeons with the rank of major.

Capt. Francis A. Winter, assistant surgeon, August 3, 1904, vice Appel, promoted.

Capt. William E. Purviance, assistant surgeon, August 14, 1904, vice Perley, promoted.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

To be paymaster with the rank of major.

Capt. George E. Pickett, paymaster, September 6, 1904, vice Watrous, retired from active service.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

To be colonels.

Lieut. Col. William H. Heuer, Corps of Engineers, June 11, 1904, vice Raymond, retired from active service.

Lieut. Col. William S. Stanton, Corps of Engineers, September 14, 1904, vice Miller, deceased.

To be lieutenant-colonels.

Maj. Thomas W. Symons, Corps of Engineers, June 11, 1904, vice Heuer, promoted.

Maj. Smith S. Leach, Corps of Engineers, September 14, 1904, vice Stanton, promoted.

To be majors.

Capt. William L. Sibert, Corps of Engineers, April 23, 1904, vice Rossell, promoted.

Capt. Joseph E. Kuhn, Corps of Engineers, April 23, 1904, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. William E. Craighill, Corps of Engineers, April 23, 1904, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Henry C. Newcomer, Corps of Engineers, April 23, 1904, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Mason M. Patrick, Corps of Engineers, April 23, 1904, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Charles S. Riché, Corps of Engineers, June 11, 1904, vice Symons, promoted.

Capt. Thomas H. Rees, Corps of Engineers, July 11, 1904, vice Bingham, appointed brigadier-general.

Capt. Charles L. Potter, Corps of Engineers, September 14, 1904, vice Leach, promoted.

To be captains.

First Lieut. William D. Connor, Corps of Engineers, April 23, 1904, vice Gaillard, promoted.

First Lieut. John C. Oakes, Corps of Engineers, April 23, 1904, vice Taylor, promoted.

First Lieut. Sherwood A. Cheney, Corps of Engineers, April 23, 1904, vice Sibert, promoted.

First Lieut. Frederick W. Altstaetter, Corps of Engineers, April 23, 1904, vice Kuhn, promoted.

First Lieut. Harley B. Ferguson, Corps of Engineers, April 23, 1904, vice Craighill, promoted.

First Lieut. Frank C. Boggs, Corps of Engineers, April 23, 1904, vice Newcomer, promoted.

First Lieut. Clarke S. Smith, Corps of Engineers, April 23, 1904, vice Patrick, promoted.

First Lieut. William P. Wooten, Corps of Engineers, April 23, 1904, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Lytle Brown, Corps of Engineers, April 23, 1904, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Earl I. Brown, Corps of Engineers, April 23, 1904, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Amos A. Fries, Corps of Engineers, June 11, 1904, vice Riché, promoted.

First Lieut. James A. Woodruff, Corps of Engineers, July 11, 1904, vice Rees, promoted.

First Lieut. William Kelly, Corps of Engineers, September 14, 1904, vice Potter, promoted.

To be first lieutenants.

Second Lieut. William L. Guthrie, Corps of Engineers, April 23, 1904, vice Connor, promoted.

Second Lieut. Clarence H. Knight, Corps of Engineers, April 23, 1904, vice Oakes, promoted.

Second Lieut. William A. Mitchell, Corps of Engineers, April 23, 1904, vice Altstaetter, promoted.

Second Lieut. Warren T. Hannum, Corps of Engineers, April 23, 1904, vice Ferguson, promoted.

Second Lieut. Robert R. Ralston, Corps of Engineers, April 23, 1904, vice Boggs, promoted.

Second Lieut. Mark Brooke, Corps of Engineers, April 23, 1904, vice Smith, promoted.

Second Lieut. Laurence V. Frazier, Corps of Engineers, April 23, 1904, vice Wooten, promoted.

Second Lieut. James F. Bell, Corps of Engineers, April 23, 1904, vice Brown (Lytle), promoted.

Second Lieut. Douglas MacArthur, Corps of Engineers, April 23, 1904, vice Brown (Earl I.), promoted.

Second Lieut. Charles T. Leeds, Corps of Engineers, April 23, 1904, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Harold C. Fiske, Corps of Engineers, April 23, 1904, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Max C. Tyler, Corps of Engineers, April 23, 1904, to fill an original vacancy.

Second Lieut. Ulysses S. Grant, third, Corps of Engineers, June 11, 1904, vice Fries, promoted.

Second Lieut. Julian L. Schley, Corps of Engineers, June 13, 1904, vice Bowers, deceased.

Second Lieut. William H. Rose, Corps of Engineers, July 11, 1904, vice Woodruff, promoted.

Second Lieut. Ferdinand Williams, Corps of Engineers, September 14, 1904, vice Kely, promoted.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

To be colonel.

Lieut. Col. Charles Shaler, Ordnance Department, September 17, 1904, vice McGinness, retired from active service.

To be lieutenant-colonel.

Maj. James Rockwell, jr., Ordnance Department, September 17, 1904, vice Shaler, promoted.

To be majors.

Capt. Edwin B. Babbitt, Ordnance Department, August 25, 1904, vice Borup, retired from active service.

Capt. Ormond M. Lissak, Ordnance Department, September 17, 1904, vice Rockwell, promoted.

SIGNAL CORPS.

To be colonel.

Lieut. Col. James Allen, Signal Corps, July 6, 1904, vice Dunwoody, appointed brigadier-general.

To be lieutenant-colonel.

Maj. George P. Scriven, Signal Corps, July 6, 1904, vice Allen, promoted.

To be major.

Capt. Edgar Russel, Signal Corps, July 6, 1904, vice Scriven, promoted.

To be captain.

First Lieut. Richard O. Rickard, Signal Corps, July 6, 1904, vice Russel, promoted.

CAVALRY ARM.

To be lieutenant-colonels.

Maj. Daniel C. Pearson, Second Cavalry, July 8, 1904, vice Woodward, Seventh Cavalry, appointed brigadier-general.

Maj. George A. Dodd, Third Cavalry, July 23, 1904, vice Hein, Tenth Cavalry, retired from active service.

Maj. James B. Hickey, First Cavalry, November 30, 1904, vice Ward, First Cavalry, detailed as inspector-general.

To be majors.

Capt. William J. Nicholson, Twelfth Cavalry, May 13, 1904, vice Fuller, Seventh Cavalry, retired from active service.

Capt. Fred W. Foster, Fifth Cavalry, July 8, 1904, vice Pearson, Second Cavalry, promoted.

Capt. William C. Brown, First Cavalry, July 28, 1904, vice Dodd, Third Cavalry, promoted.

Capt. Edwin P. Brewer, Seventh Cavalry, September 15, 1904, vice Bigelow, Ninth Cavalry, retired from active service.

Capt. Oscar J. Brown, First Cavalry, November 30, 1904, vice Hickey, First Cavalry, promoted.

To be captains.

First Lieut. Malin Craig, Fifth Cavalry, May 7, 1904, vice Mills, Tenth Cavalry, appointed brigadier-general.

First Lieut. Guy V. Henry, Fourth Cavalry, May 13, 1904, vice Nicholson, Twelfth Cavalry, promoted.

First Lieut. Wallace B. Scales, Fourteenth Cavalry, July 8, 1904, vice Foster, Fifth Cavalry, promoted.

First Lieut. Conrad S. Babcock, Third Cavalry, July 28, 1904, vice Brown (William C.), First Cavalry, promoted.

First Lieut. Ewing E. Booth, Seventh Cavalry, August 22, 1904, vice Parker, Tenth Cavalry, detailed as quartermaster.

First Lieut. Percy W. Arnold, First Cavalry, September 15, 1904, vice Brewer, Seventh Cavalry, promoted.

First Lieut. Rush S. Wells, Eighth Cavalry, September 17, 1904, vice Dixon, Ninth Cavalry, detailed as paymaster.

First Lieut. Herbert J. Brees, Signal Corps, November 30, 1904, vice Brown (Oscar J.), First Cavalry, promoted.

To be first lieutenants.

Second Lieut. Rowland B. Ellis, Thirteenth Cavalry, April 4, 1904, vice Sharpley, Twelfth Cavalry, dismissed.

Second Lieut. Frank I. Otis, Eighth Cavalry, May 7, 1904, vice Craig, Fifth Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Selwyn D. Smith, First Cavalry, May 13, 1904, vice Henry, Fourth Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Thomas H. Jennings, Seventh Cavalry, July 8, 1904, vice Scales, Fourteenth Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Wade H. Westmoreland, Eleventh Cavalry, July 28, 1904, vice Babcock, Third Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Clarence C. Culver, Fifteenth Cavalry, July 28, 1904, vice Jeffers, Seventh Cavalry, retired from active service.

Second Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, Fourth Cavalry, August 22, 1904, vice Booth, Seventh Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Anton H. Schroeter, Sixth Cavalry, September 15, 1904, vice Arnold, First Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. John T. Sayles, Second Cavalry, September 17, 1904, vice Wells, Eighth Cavalry, promoted.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

To be colonel.

Lieut. Col. Walter Howe, Artillery Corps, May 20, 1904, vice Vogdes, retired from active service.

To be lieutenant-colonels.

Maj. Joseph M. Califf, Artillery Corps, May 20, 1904, vice Howe, promoted.

Maj. Charles W. Hobbs, Artillery Corps, July 7, 1904, vice Leary, appointed brigadier-general.

To be majors.

Capt. Samuel E. Allen, Artillery Corps, May 20, 1904, vice Califf, promoted.

Capt. Edwin St. J. Greble, Artillery Corps, October 7, 1904, vice Wisser, detailed as inspector-general.

Capt. Frederick S. Strong, Artillery Corps, November 28, 1904, vice Alexander, resigned.

To be captains.

First Lieut. Jesse C. Nicholls, Artillery Corps, April 7, 1904, vice McIntyre, detailed as paymaster.

First Lieut. Frank C. Jewell, Artillery Corps, May 20, 1904, vice Allen, promoted.

First Lieut. Fred H. Gallup, Artillery Corps, July 7, 1904, vice Alexander, promoted.

First Lieut. Herman W. Schull, Ordnance Department, September 16, 1904, vice Hains, detailed as quartermaster.

First Lieut. Henry B. Farrar, Artillery Corps, September 27, 1904, vice Schull, detailed in the Ordnance Department.

First Lieut. Clifton C. Carter, Artillery Corps, October 7, 1904, vice Greble, promoted.

First Lieut. Henry B. Clark, Artillery Corps, November 28, 1904, vice Strong, promoted.

To be first lieutenants.

Second Lieut. David Y. Beckham, Artillery Corps, January 12, 1904, vice Covington, detailed in the Signal Corps.

Second Lieut. Richard C. Marshall, jr., Artillery Corps, January 21, 1904, vice James, retired from active service.

Second Lieut. Morris E. Locke, Artillery Corps, January 21, 1904, vice Martindale, promoted.

Second Lieut. John O. Steger, Artillery Corps, April 1, 1904, vice Kilbreth, promoted.

Second Lieut. William W. Ballard, jr., Artillery Corps, April 7, 1904, vice Coleman, promoted.

Second Lieut. Rex Van Den Corput, Artillery Corps, April 7, 1904, vice Nicholls, promoted.

Second Lieut. James A. Thomas, Artillery Corps, May 17, 1904, vice Mitchell, deceased.

Second Lieut. John C. Ohnstad, Artillery Corps, May 20, 1904, vice Jewell, promoted.

Second Lieut. Clarence M. Condon, Artillery Corps, June 17, 1904, vice Bowman, resigned.

Second Lieut. James H. Bryson, Artillery Corps, July 1, 1904, vice Hillman, detailed in the Ordnance Department.

Second Lieut. Curtis G. Rorebeck, Artillery Corps, July 3, 1904, vice Garber, deceased.

Second Lieut. Roger O. Mason, Artillery Corps, July 7, 1904, vice Gallup, promoted.

Second Lieut. James D. Watson, Artillery Corps, September 1, 1904, vice Taylor, resigned.

Second Lieut. Charles L. Fisher, Artillery Corps, September 27, 1904, vice Farrar, promoted.

Second Lieut. Charles D. Winn, Artillery Corps, October 7, 1904, vice Carter, promoted.

Second Lieut. Harrie F. Reed, Artillery Corps, November 28, 1904, vice Clark, promoted.

INFANTRY ARM.

To be colonel.

Lieut. Col. George Le R. Brown, Fourteenth Infantry, July 12, 1904, vice Williams, Twenty-sixth Infantry, appointed brigadier-general.

To be lieutenant-colonels.

Maj. William W. Wotherspoon, Sixth Infantry, July 12, 1904, vice Brown, Fourteenth Infantry, promoted.

Maj. Charles W. Mason, Fourth Infantry, November 5, 1904, vice Ballance, Twenty-ninth Infantry, retired from active service.

To be majors.

Capt. Omar Bundy, Sixth Infantry, July 12, 1904, vice Wotherspoon, Sixth Infantry, promoted.

Capt. Everard E. Hatch, Eighteenth Infantry, October 20, 1904, vice Abbot, Twenty-fifth Infantry, retired from active service.

Cap. David C. Shanks, Eighteenth Infantry, November 5, 1904, vice Mason, Fourth Infantry, promoted.

Capt. William H. Allaire, Twenty-third Infantry, November 5, 1904, vice Cowles, Twenty-fourth Infantry, retired from active service.

To be captains.

First Lieut. Irving J. Carr, Seventeenth Infantry, May 5, 1904, vice Barber, Twenty-eighth Infantry, who resigns his line commission only.

First Lieut. Easton R. Gibson, Ninth Infantry, June 8, 1904, vice Wild, Thirteenth Infantry, deceased.

First Lieut. Henry C. Bonnycastle, Twenty-third Infantry, July 12, 1904, vice Bundy, Sixth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Edward Croft, Nineteenth Infantry, August 7, 1904, vice Whitman, Second Infantry, deceased.

First Lieut. Adolphe H. Huguet, Twenty-second Infantry, August 24, 1904, vice Cranston, Seventeenth Infantry, detailed as quartermaster.

First Lieut. Edgar A. Macklin, Eleventh Infantry, September 28, 1904, vice Berry, Tenth Infantry, detailed as quartermaster.

First Lieut. Raymond Sheldon, Eighteenth Infantry, October 20, 1904, vice Hatch, Eighteenth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. James D. Taylor, jr., Twenty-sixth Infantry, November 5, 1904, vice Shanks, Eighteenth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Frank Halstead, Twenty-fourth Infantry, November 5, 1904, vice Allaire, Twenty-third Infantry, promoted.

To be first lieutenants.

Lieut. Sherman A. White, Twenty-third Infantry, April 7, 1904, vice Barnett, Thirteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Samuel C. Orchard, Third Infantry, April 7, 1904, vice Shaffer, Thirteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Sydney Smith, Sixteenth Infantry, April 7, 1904, vice Curtis, Twenty-second Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. William H. Clendenin, Seventeenth Infantry, April 7, 1904, vice Mulliken, Twenty-ninth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. John M. Craig, Twelfth Infantry, April 8, 1904, vice Clark, Thirteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Harold S. Pearce, Tenth Infantry, April 14, 1904, vice Jordan, Eighteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. John R. Kelly, Eighth Infantry, April 14, 1904, vice Nixon, Second Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. William G. Ball, Third Infantry, April 29, 1904, vice McCue, First Infantry, retired from active service.

Second Lieut. Walter E. Gunster, Seventh Infantry, April 30, 1904, vice Beacham, Twentieth Infantry, detailed in the Signal Corps.

Second Lieut. William R. Kendrick, Seventh Infantry, April 30, 1904, vice Kent, Twenty-third Infantry, detailed in the Signal Corps.

Second Lieut. Gouverneur V. Packer, Twenty-fourth Infantry, April 30, 1904, vice Butler, Second Infantry, detailed in the Signal Corps.

Second Lieut. Horace F. Sykes, Twenty-fifth Infantry, May 5, 1904, vice Carr, Seventeenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Oliver P. Robinson, Thirtieth Infantry, May 8, 1904, vice Woodruff, Seventeenth Infantry, killed in action.

Second Lieut. George K. Wilson, Fifth Infantry, May 14, 1904, vice Mills, Seventh Infantry, dismissed.

Second Lieut. Robert B. McConnell, Twenty-fourth Infantry, June 8, 1904, vice Gibson, Ninth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Louis B. Chandler, Thirtieth Infantry, June 9, 1904, vice Macmanus, Twenty-fifth Infantry, retired from active service.

Second Lieut. Gerrit Van S. Quackenbush, Seventeenth Infantry, July 12, 1904, vice Bonnycastle, Twenty-third Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Sydney H. Hopson, Twenty-fourth Infantry, August 7, 1904, vice Croft, Nineteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. John H. Baker, Fourth Infantry, August 24, 1904, vice Huguet, Twenty-second Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. William E. Gillmore, Fifteenth Infantry, September 8, 1904, vice Aiken, Twenty-eighth Infantry, resigned.

Second Lieut. John C. Murphy, Fourth Infantry, September 15, 1904, vice Collins, Twenty-eighth Infantry, dismissed.

Second Lieut. William E. Persons, Twenty-seventh Infantry, September 28, 1904, vice Macklin, Eleventh Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. James G. Taylor, Thirteenth Infantry, October 20, 1904, vice Sheldon, Eighteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. H. Clay M. Supplee, Nineteenth Infantry, November 5, 1904, vice Taylor, Twenty-sixth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Alexander M. Hall, Twenty-eighth Infantry, November 5, 1904, vice Halstead, Twenty-fourth Infantry, promoted.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Corps of Engineers.

1. Cadet Charles Roberts Pettis.
2. Cadet William Dandridge Alexander Anderson.
3. Cadet Ralph Talbot Ward.
4. Cadet John Jennings Kingman.
5. Cadet Robert Philip Howell, jr.
6. Cadet Henry Harris Robert.
7. Cadet Joseph Haynsworth Earle.
8. Cadet Thomas Matthew Robins.
9. Cadet Roger Derby Black.
10. Cadet Theodore Harwood Dillon.

Cavalry Arm.

14. Cadet Vaughn Washington Cooper.
22. Cadet Robert Charlwood Richardson, Jr.
24. Cadet Robert Madison Campbell.
28. Cadet George Veazey Strong.
31. Cadet George Bowditch Hunter.
46. Cadet Stanley Koch.
49. Cadet Harry Smith Berry.
53. Cadet Stephen Clark Reynolds.
54. Cadet William Vault Carter.
57. Cadet Henry Conger Pratt.
64. Cadet Arthur James Davis.
66. Cadet Kinzie Bates Edmunds.
75. Cadet Charles Sherman Hoyt.
80. Cadet Henry Joseph Reilly.
83. Cadet James Joseph O'Hara.
84. Cadet Albert Courtney Wimberly.
85. Cadet William Stuart Dowd.
91. Cadet Roy Weber Holderness.
95. Cadet Henry Rodney Adair.
101. Cadet James Scott Greene.
102. Cadet Gerald Clark Brant.
106. Cadet Winn Blair.
107. Cadet Eugene Victor Armstrong.
115. Cadet Innis Palmer Swift.

Artillery Corps.

11. Cadet Lesley James McNair.
12. Cadet Charles Russell Alley.
15. Cadet Chauncey Lee Fenton.
16. Cadet Lucian Barclay Moody.
17. Cadet George R. Allin.
18. Cadet Pelham Davis Glassford.
19. Cadet William Bryden.
20. Cadet Donald Cowan McDonald.
21. Cadet Fulton Quintus Cincinnatus Gardner.
23. Cadet Francis Webster Honeycutt.
25. Cadet John William McKie.
27. Cadet Philip Henry Worcester.
29. Cadet Charles School Blakely.
30. Cadet Charles Thomas Smart.
33. Cadet Robert Melville Danford.
34. Cadet James Brownrigg Dillard.
35. Cadet Leo Paul Quinn.
37. Cadet Quincy Adams Gillmore.
38. Cadet James Kerr Crain.
39. Cadet Edmund Louis Gruber.
40. Cadet Carr Wilson Waller.
42. Cadet David McCandless McKell.
43. Cadet Matthew Arthur Cross.
45. Cadet Albert Howell Barkley.
48. Cadet Carroll Wilder Neal.
52. Cadet Walter Singles.
58. Cadet Donald Cameron Cubbison.
61. Cadet Rollo Fred Anderson.
70. Cadet Edward Ellis Farnsworth.
78. Cadet Jacob Arthur Mack.

Infantry Arm.

13. Cadet James Garfield McIlroy.
26. Cadet Jay Leland Benedict.
32. Cadet Joseph Warren Stilwell.
36. Cadet Arthur Wood Copp.
41. Cadet Richard James Herman.
44. Cadet Edward Lorenzo Hooper.
47. Cadet Irving Joseph Phillipson.
50. Cadet Edmund Bristol Gregory.
51. Cadet Wilber Alexander Blain.
55. Cadet Robert Burns Parker.
56. Cadet Gordon Rives Catts.
59. Cadet Christopher Jensvold.
60. Cadet Ursa Milner Diller.
62. Cadet Edwin Butcher.
63. Cadet Russell Vernon Venable.
65. Cadet Roderick Dew.
67. Cadet Martin Christian Wise.
68. Cadet Andrew Jackson White.
69. Cadet Walter Scott Drysdale.
71. Cadet Ralph Dickinson.
72. Cadet Riley Estel Scott.
73. Cadet Charles Andrew Meals.
74. Cadet Matthew Henry Thomlinson.
76. Cadet Horatio Balch Hackett, jr.
77. Cadet Joseph Alexander Atkins.
79. Cadet Charles Fullington Thompson.
81. Cadet Augustus Bissell Van Wormer.

82. Cadet Thomas Leslie Crystal.
86. Cadet Arthur Dryhurst Budd.
87. Cadet Ralph Rigby Glass.
88. Cadet Erle Martin Wilson.
89. Cadet Merrill Ellicott Spalding.
90. Cadet Joseph James Grace.
92. Cadet John Donald Burnett, jr.
93. Cadet Joseph Alexander McAndrew.
94. Cadet Robert Bailey Hewitt.
96. Cadet William Fitzhugh Lee Simpson.
97. Cadet Merrill Dole Wheeler.
98. Cadet Bernard Phillip Oswalt.
99. Cadet Richard Rembert Pickering.
100. Cadet Lowe Abeel McClure.
103. Cadet Charles Frederick Conry.
104. Cadet Clement Hale Wright.
105. Cadet William Ross Scott.
108. Cadet William Washington Harris.
109. Cadet Harry Lincoln Simpson.
110. Cadet Napoleon William Riley.
111. Cadet Otto Ludwick Brunzell.
112. Cadet George Carson Lawrason.
113. Cadet Robert Pattison Harbold.
114. Cadet James Barton Woolnough.
116. Cadet Joseph Dodge Park.
117. Cadet Arthur Harrison Wilson.
118. Cadet Walter Scott Fulton.
119. Cadet John Jay Moller.
120. Cadet Sherburne Whipple.
121. Cadet Harry Hawley.
122. Cadet Thomas Norton Gimperling.
123. Cadet Hugh Lawson Walthall.
124. Cadet John Buchanan Richardson.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

INFANTRY ARM.

To be second lieutenants with rank from June 9, 1904.

- Edgar Zell Steever, third, of Pennsylvania.
 Hornsby Evans, at large.
 Harry Leonard Morse, of Massachusetts.
 Charles Bean Amory, jr., of Massachusetts.
 Walter Goodwin, jr., of Connecticut.
 Philip Bradley Peyton, of Virginia.
 Karl Truesdell, of Virginia.
 Frederick Brahan Terrell, of Texas.
 Howard Granville Sharpe, of Colorado.
 Mark Lorin Ireland, of Michigan.
 David Hunter Scott, of New Jersey.
 Charles Avery Dravo, of Pennsylvania.

With rank from September 1, 1904.

William C. F. Nicholson, at large.

With rank from November 13, 1904.

Allan Rawson Williams, of Vermont.

With rank from November 14, 1904.

Loren Chester Grieves, of Michigan.

With rank from November 15, 1904.

Aristides Moreno, of Alabama (late first lieutenant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry).

With rank from November 16, 1904.

Richard Daspit LaGarde, of the District of Columbia.

APPOINTMENTS BY TRANSFER.

CAVALRY ARM.

Second Lieut. Joseph Dodge Park, Twenty-fourth Infantry, from the Infantry Arm to the Cavalry Arm, September 13, 1904, with rank from June 15, 1904.

Second Lieut. Arthur Harrison Wilson, Sixth Infantry, from the Infantry Arm to the Cavalry Arm, September 13, 1904, with rank from June 15, 1904.

INFANTRY ARM.

Second Lieut. Charles L. Silcox, Artillery Corps, from the Artillery Corps to the Infantry Arm, November 19, 1904, with rank from November 19, 1904.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

INFANTRY ARM.

To be second lieutenant with rank from June 25, 1904.

Battalion Sergt. Maj. Anton Caesar Cron, Twenty-seventh Infantry.

To be second lieutenants with rank from October 5, 1904.

Corpl. George W. Edgerly, Fifty-first Company, Coast Artillery.

Corpl. Oscar W. Hoop, Company C, Twelfth Infantry.
Private John Clark Moore, Troop I, Fifth Cavalry.
Sergt. William F. Pearson, Twenty-eighth Battery, Field Artillery.
Battalion Sergt. Maj. James Alexander Ulio, Second Infantry.
Battalion Sergt. Maj. Frank Moorman, First Infantry.
Sergt. Harry H. Bissell, Forty-eighth Company, Coast Artillery.
Sergt. Charles B. Elliott, Troop M, Eleventh Cavalry.
Quartermaster Sergt. John B. Corbly, Troop D, Fifth Cavalry.
First Sergt. Fitzhugh Lee Minnigerode, Troop F, Twelfth Cavalry.
Sergt. Joseph L. Topham, jr., Company G, Sixth Infantry.
Battalion Sergt. Maj. Charles L. Sampson, Sixth Infantry.
Battalion Sergt. Maj. John M. True, Eleventh Infantry.
Private Bruce R. Campbell, Troop H, Fourth Cavalry.
Sergt. John C. French, Troop I, Eleventh Cavalry.
First Sergt. Benjamin B. McCroskey, Troop B, Fifteenth Cavalry.
Sergt. John W. Downer, Thirteenth Company, Coast Artillery.
Sergt. James H. Van Horn, Company G, Twenty-ninth Infantry.
First-Class Sergt. John B. De Lancey, Signal Corps.
Corpl. Cassius M. Dowell, Company C, Seventeenth Infantry.
First-Class Sergt. Marvin E. Malloy, Hospital Corps.
Corpl. Albert B. Kaempfer, Company H, Sixteenth Infantry.
Master Electrician Forrest E. Overholser, Artillery Corps.
Corpl. Charles Winder Mason, jr., Company I, Fourth Infantry.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be assistant surgeons with rank of first lieutenant with rank from May 19, 1904.

Harold William Cowper (late captain, assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers), of New York.
William Robert Davis (late captain, assistant surgeon, United States Volunteers), of Virginia.
Leartus Jerauld Owen, of Indiana.
Stanley Gustav Zinke, of Ohio.
Robert Martin Culler, of Pennsylvania.
Frank Watkins Weed, of Maryland.
William Anderson Wickline, of Montana.

With rank from July 8, 1904.

Henry Levi Brown, of Illinois.
Howard Houghton Baily, of the District of Columbia.
Harry Gass Humphreys, of Pennsylvania.
Paul Lamar Freeman, of the District of Columbia.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Edward S. Fowler (late major, additional paymaster, United States Volunteers), of New York, to be Assistant Chief of the Record and Pension Office, with rank of major from August 1, 1904, vice Barber, retired from active service.

Chaplain.

John E. Dallam, of Minnesota, to be chaplain with the rank of first lieutenant from July 14, 1904.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

CHAPLAINS.

Chaplain Allen Allensworth, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to be chaplain with the rank of major, June 14, 1904.
Chaplain Henry Swift, Thirteenth Infantry, to be chaplain with the rank of major, June 14, 1904.
Chaplain Charles C. Pierce, Artillery Corps, to be chaplain with the rank of major, June 14, 1904.
Chaplain Edward J. Vattmann (since retired from active service), Eleventh Cavalry, to be chaplain with the rank of major, June 14, 1904.
Chaplain George Robinson, First Infantry, to be chaplain with the rank of major, November 19, 1904.

PROFESSOR OF MATHEMATICS AT THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

Capt. Charles P. Echols, associate professor of mathematics, to be professor of mathematics at the Military Academy, with rank from June 29, 1904, vice Edgerton, deceased.

REAPPOINTMENTS IN THE PORTO RICO PROVISIONAL REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

To be captains, with rank from July 1, 1904.

Orval P. Townshend, late captain, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry.
John M. Field, late captain, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry.

Edwin J. Griffith, late captain, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry.

Frank L. Graham, late captain, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry.

To be first lieutenants, with rank from July 1, 1904.

Emil J. Huebscher, late first lieutenant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry.
Ralph E. Gambell, late first lieutenant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry.
Stewart McC. Decker, late first lieutenant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry.
Miles K. Taulbee, late first lieutenant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry.
Frank C. Wood, late first lieutenant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry.
Aristides Moreno, late first lieutenant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry.
William L. Patterson, late first lieutenant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry.
Richard H. Poillon, jr., late first lieutenant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry.
William S. Woodruff, late first lieutenant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry.
Laurance Angel, late first lieutenant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry.

To be second lieutenants, with rank from July 1, 1904.

William H. Armstrong, late second lieutenant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry.
Abram I. Miller, late second lieutenant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry.
Frank Stephenson, late second lieutenant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry.
Frank F. Harding, late second lieutenant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry.
Samuel S. Bryant, late second lieutenant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry.

PROMOTIONS IN THE PORTO RICO PROVISIONAL REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

To be captains, with rank from July 1, 1904.

First Lieut. Emil J. Huebscher, vice Hamilton, discharged.
First Lieut. Ralph E. Gambell, vice Kerney, discharged.
First Lieut. Stewart McC. Decker, vice Wuttke, discharged.
First Lieut. Miles K. Taulbee, vice Broome, discharged.

To be first lieutenants, with rank from July 1, 1904.

Second Lieut. William H. Armstrong, vice Huebscher, promoted.
Second Lieut. Abram I. Miller, vice Gambell, promoted.
Second Lieut. Frank Stephenson, vice Decker, promoted.
Second Lieut. Frank F. Harding, vice Taulbee, promoted.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE PORTO RICO PROVISIONAL REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

To be second lieutenant, with rank from July 1, 1904.

Jaime Nadal, of Porto Rico.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Robert J. Wynne, of Pennsylvania, lately First Assistant Postmaster-General, to be Postmaster-General of the United States, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Henry C. Payne, deceased.

POSTMASTERS.

ALABAMA.

James A. Chambliss to be postmaster at Enterprise, in the county of Coffee and State of Alabama. Office became Presidential October 1, 1904.

Hugh R. Duggan to be postmaster at Florala, in the county of Covington and State of Alabama. Office became Presidential October 1, 1904.

May T. Fowler to be postmaster at Uniontown, in the county of Perry and State of Alabama, in place of Theophilus G. Fowler, resigned.

Robert W. Frazier to be postmaster at Fort Payne, in the county of De Kalb and State of Alabama, in place of Ella G. Nix. Incumbent's commission expired February 19, 1904.

George W. Russell to be postmaster at Eufaula, in the county of Barbour and State of Alabama, in place of Andrew J. Locke, deceased.

Sylvanus L. Sherrill to be postmaster at Hartsells, in the county of Morgan and State of Alabama. Office became Presidential January 1, 1904.

Thomas H. Stephens to be postmaster at Gadsden, in the county of Etowah and State of Alabama, in place of Walter S. Standifer, removed.

John Sutterer to be postmaster at Cullman, in the county of Cullman and State of Alabama, in place of Lorena Hays. Incumbent's commission expired January 17, 1904.

John X. Thomas to be postmaster at Pratt City, in the county of Jefferson and State of Alabama, in place of Andrew J. Prince, resigned.

Byron Trammell to be postmaster at Dothan, in the county of Houston and State of Alabama, in place of William W. Millikin, deceased.

ARKANSAS.

H. F. Butler to be postmaster at Warren, in the county of Bradley and State of Arkansas, in place of Mary E. Hughey. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1904.

James M. Hill, jr., to be postmaster at Gwynn, in the county of Sebastian and State of Arkansas. Office became Presidential October 1, 1904.

Edgar E. Hudspeth to be postmaster at Nashville, in the county of Howard and State of Arkansas, in place of Nettie A. Hudspeth. Incumbent's commission expired May 28, 1904.

Winnifred Hunsucker to be postmaster at Dermott, in the county of Chicot and State of Arkansas, in place of William Miller, deceased.

CALIFORNIA.

George A. Dills to be postmaster at Soldiers Home, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, in place of John M. Frew, deceased.

E. J. Foord to be postmaster at Rio Vista, in the county of Solano and State of California, in place of Joseph S. Foord, deceased.

George A. Griffin to be postmaster at Tuolumne, in the county of Tuolumne and State of California. Office became Presidential July 1, 1904.

John M. Jolley to be postmaster at Oceanside, in the county of San Diego and State of California. Office became Presidential July 1, 1904.

William J. Kilby to be postmaster at Coalinga, in the county of Fresno and State of California. Office became Presidential July 1, 1904.

Frederick B. Nichols to be postmaster at McCloud, in the county of Siskiyou and State of California. Office became Presidential July 1, 1904.

Hiram H. Richmond to be postmaster at Auburn, in the county of Placer and State of California, in place of Hiram H. Richmond. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1904.

Joseph Smith to be postmaster at Downey, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California. Office became Presidential April 1, 1904.

Cora B. Wales to be postmaster at Colfax, in the county of Placer and State of California. Office became Presidential July 1, 1904.

COLORADO.

Henry W. Lance to be postmaster at Rocky Ford, in the county of Otero and State of Colorado, in place of Samuel H. Young. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1904.

Robert S. Lewis to be postmaster at Canon City, in the county of Fremont and State of Colorado, in place of Guy U. Hardy. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1904.

CONNECTICUT.

John W. Cook to be postmaster at Beacon Falls, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut. Office became Presidential October 1, 1904.

William H. Kelsey to be postmaster at Clinton, in the county of Middlesex and State of Connecticut, in place of John L. El-Hott, resigned.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

John A. Merritt to be postmaster at Washington, in the county of Washington and District of Columbia, in place of John A. Merritt. Incumbent's commission expires December 13, 1904.

FLORIDA.

George A. W. Wendell to be postmaster at Quincy, in the county of Gadsden and State of Florida, in place of Robert J. Mitchell, resigned.

Louis Wiselogel to be postmaster at Marianna, in the county of Jackson and State of Florida, in place of William J. Watson. Incumbent's commission expired January 3, 1904.

GEORGIA.

John R. Barclay to be postmaster at Rome, in the county of Floyd and State of Georgia, in place of Thomas J. Helm, deceased.

William T. Edwards to be postmaster at Canton, in the county of Cherokee and State of Georgia. Office became Presidential January 1, 1904.

Lewis R. Farmer to be postmaster at Louisville, in the county

of Jefferson and State of Georgia. Office became Presidential October 1, 1904.

Helen D. Longstreet to be postmaster at Gainesville, in the county of Hall and State of Georgia, in place of Henry P. Farrow, removed.

Isaac A. Smith to be postmaster at Tennille, in the county of Washington and State of Georgia, in place of Isaac A. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired January 25, 1904.

Walter C. Terrell to be postmaster at Ocilla, in the county of Irwin and State of Georgia. Office became Presidential October 1, 1904.

William Touchton to be postmaster at Douglas, in the county of Coffee and State of Georgia, in place of Alfred B. Finley, removed.

William R. Watson to be postmaster at Lithonia, in the county of Dekalb and State of Georgia. Office became Presidential July 1, 1904.

IDAHO.

Julia A. Garber to be postmaster at Grangeville, in the county of Idaho and State of Idaho, in place of Jacob C. Garber, deceased.

Edna P. Madden to be postmaster at Burke, in the county of Shoshone and State of Idaho, in place of George E. Hovey, removed.

ILLINOIS.

John F. Ahrens to be postmaster at Gillespie, in the county of Macoupin and State of Illinois. Office became Presidential October 1, 1904.

Isaac W. Arnold to be postmaster at St. Elmo, in the county of Fayette and State of Illinois. Office became Presidential January 1, 1904.

Philip H. Baker to be postmaster at Jonesboro, in the county of Union and State of Illinois. Office became Presidential July 1, 1904.

Cornell H. Brown to be postmaster at Batavia, in the county of Kane and State of Illinois, in place of Cornell H. Brown. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1904.

Anson J. Buck to be postmaster at Carpentersville, in the county of Kane and State of Illinois. Office became Presidential July 1, 1904.

Orange L. Campbell to be postmaster at Knoxville, in the county of Knox and State of Illinois, in place of Orange L. Campbell. Incumbent's commission expires December 10, 1904.

Nathan W. Chandler to be postmaster at Collinsville, in the county of Madison and State of Illinois, in place of Benjamin McKeen, resigned.

Joel W. Ellis to be postmaster at Seneca, in the county of Laclede and State of Illinois, in place of Joel W. Ellis. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1904.

Charles W. Fleming to be postmaster at Arthur, in the county of Moultrie and State of Illinois, in place of Charles W. Fleming. Incumbent's commission expired January 25, 1904.

John Flotho to be postmaster at Mascoutah, in the county of St. Clair and State of Illinois, in place of Frederick Dilg. Incumbent's commission expired January 25, 1904.

John Holliday to be postmaster at Kirkwood, in the county of Warren and State of Illinois, in place of John Holliday. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1904.

Warren J. Lincoln to be postmaster at Mount Pulaski, in the county of Logan and State of Illinois, in place of Frederick W. Obermiller, resigned.

William W. Lowry to be postmaster at Auburn, in the county of Sangamon and State of Illinois, in place of William W. Lowry. Incumbent's commission expired April 6, 1904.

Benjamin F. Loudon to be postmaster at Trenton, in the county of Clinton and State of Illinois. Office became Presidential October 1, 1904.

Henry Noll to be postmaster at Virden, in the county of Macoupin and State of Illinois, in place of Perry C. Hill. Incumbent's commission expired May 21, 1904.

Fred W. Pattee to be postmaster at Elburn, in the county of Kane and State of Illinois. Office became Presidential October 1, 1904.

Philip D. Spooner to be postmaster at Blue Mound, in the county of Macon and State of Illinois. Office became Presidential October 1, 1903.

Irvin S. Sumner to be postmaster at Pecatonica, in the county of Winnebago and State of Illinois, in place of Nathan L. Colby, deceased.

Moses C. Thomas to be postmaster at Homer, in the county of Champaign and State of Illinois, in place of Moses C. Thomas. Incumbent's commission expired February 5, 1904.

Joel P. Watson to be postmaster at Ashley, in the county of Washington and State of Illinois, in place of Joel P. Watson. Incumbent's commission expired January 25, 1904.

Charles Q. Whallon to be postmaster at Newman, in the county of Douglas and State of Illinois, in place of Charles Q. Whallon. Incumbent's commission expired March 16, 1904.

Frederick R. Young to be postmaster at Metropolis, in the county of Massac and State of Illinois, in place of William H. Kraper, deceased.

INDIANA.

Solomon C. Dickey to be postmaster at Winona Lake, in the county of Kosciusko and State of Indiana. Office became Presidential July 1, 1904.

Charles E. Hillstrom to be postmaster at Chesterton, in the county of Porter and State of Indiana. Office became Presidential October 1, 1904.

Jonas Grossnickle to be postmaster at North Manchester, in the county of Wabash and State of Indiana, in place of George R. Craft, resigned.

James O. Murray to be postmaster at Parker, in the county of Randolph and State of Indiana. Office became Presidential October 1, 1904.

Mary Ann Ross to be postmaster at East Chicago, in the county of Lake and State of Indiana, in place of Robert Ross, deceased.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

John B. Jones to be postmaster at Lehigh, in district 23, Indian Territory, in place of John B. Jones. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1904.

F. L. McInnis to be postmaster at Coalgate, district 29, Indian Territory, in place of Walter S. Mellor, resigned.

Olin W. Meacham to be postmaster at Henryetta, in district 9, Indian Territory. Office became Presidential October 1, 1904.

IOWA.

Carlos G. Aldrich to be postmaster at Schaller, in the county of Sac and State of Iowa, in place of George S. Crandall. Incumbent's commission expired January 17, 1904.

Edgar O. Beanblossom to be postmaster at Whiting, in the county of Monona and State of Iowa, in place of Robert Whittier, resigned.

Edmund B. Booher to be postmaster at Anthon, in the county of Woodbury and State of Iowa. Office became Presidential October 1, 1904.

John Buchanan to be postmaster at Eagle Grove, in the county of Wright and State of Iowa, in place of John Buchanan. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1904.

George K. Covert to be postmaster at Vinton, in the county of Benton and State of Iowa, in place of George K. Covert. Incumbent's commission expires December 10, 1904.

Luder D. Eilers to be postmaster at George, in the county of Lyon and State of Iowa. Office became Presidential April 1, 1904.

John H. D. Gray to be postmaster at Wall Lake, in the county of Sac and State of Iowa, in place of Leander N. Turner. Incumbent's commission expired May 4, 1904.

Lincoln Hall to be postmaster at Burt, in the county of Kosuth and State of Iowa. Office became Presidential October 1, 1904.

Albert C. Hotchkiss to be postmaster at Adel, in the county of Dallas and State of Iowa, in place of Charles C. Pugh, removed.

Ralph M. Potter to be postmaster at Rockford, in the county of Floyd and State of Iowa, in place of Ralph M. Potter. Incumbent's commission expired May 4, 1904.

Reuben F. Price to be postmaster at Milford, in the county of Dickinson and State of Iowa, in place of Reuben F. Price. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1904.

Charles M. Reed to be postmaster at Cumberland, in the county of Cass and State of Iowa. Office became Presidential January 1, 1904.

KANSAS.

Edwin J. Bookwalter to be postmaster at Halstead, in the county of Harvey and State of Kansas, in place of Scudder H. Trego. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1904.

Orlando A. Cheney to be postmaster at Fort Scott, in the county of Bourbon and State of Kansas, in place of Eldon Lowe, resigned.

Charles W. Hawes to be postmaster at Augusta, in the county of Butler and State of Kansas, in place of Harvey D. Hill, resigned.

Frank S. McKelvey to be postmaster at Gas, in the county of Allen and State of Kansas. Office became Presidential April 1, 1904.

John F. Price to be postmaster at Cherokee, in the county of Crawford and State of Kansas, in place of Russel W. Branson, resigned.

Warren D. Vincent to be postmaster at Hoisington, in the

county of Barton and State of Kansas, in place of John Typer, deceased.

John T. Walthall to be postmaster at Osawatomie, in the county of Miami and State of Kansas, in place of Charles C. Clevenger. Incumbent's commission expired December 21, 1902.

KENTUCKY.

Daniel O'Riley to be postmaster at Leitchfield, in the county of Grayson and State of Kentucky, in place of Daniel O'Riley. Incumbent's commission expired January 23, 1904.

Thomas C. Taylor to be postmaster at Campbellsville, in the county of Taylor and State of Kentucky, in place of William Hobson. Incumbent's commission expired January 23, 1904.

LOUISIANA.

Edward I. Hall to be postmaster at Jennings, in the parish of Calcasieu and State of Louisiana, in place of Horace S. Ferree, removed.

Ernest Morgan to be postmaster at New Roads, in the parish of Pointe Coupee and State of Louisiana. Office became Presidential October 1, 1903.

John F. Terrio to be postmaster at Donaldsonville, in the parish of Ascension and State of Louisiana, in place of David Israel. Incumbent's commission expired May 28, 1904.

Pinckney Weeks to be postmaster at Monroe, in the parish of Ouachita and State of Louisiana, in place of Henry C. Ray, removed.

MAINE.

Freeman D. Dearth to be postmaster at Dexter, in the county of Penobscot and State of Maine, in place of Freeman D. Dearth. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1904.

Montrose E. Hill to be postmaster at Old Orchard, in the county of York and State of Maine, in place of Montrose E. Hill. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1904.

George D. Libby to be postmaster at Gardiner, in the county of Kennebec and State of Maine, in place of George D. Libby. Incumbent's commission expired May 26, 1904.

Jenny N. Paine to be postmaster at Eastport, in the county of Washington and State of Maine, in place of Charles A. Paine, deceased.

Charles F. Plumly to be postmaster at Lincoln, in the county of Penobscot and State of Maine. Office became Presidential October 1, 1904.

MARYLAND.

Jesse West to be postmaster at Northeast, in the county of Cecil and State of Maryland. Office became Presidential July 1, 1904.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Samuel Atwell to be postmaster at Kingston, in the county of Plymouth and State of Massachusetts, in place of George H. Bonney, jr., removed.

Charles E. Brady to be postmaster at Sandwich, in the county of Barnstable and State of Massachusetts, in place of Charles E. Brady. Incumbent's commission expired May 26, 1904.

Albert B. Dresser to be postmaster at Needham, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts, in place of Albert B. Dresser. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1904.

Asa B. Fay to be postmaster at Northboro, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, in place of Asa B. Fay. Incumbent's commission expired March 20, 1904.

Howard K. Sanderson to be postmaster at Lynn, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts, in place of Howard K. Sanderson. Incumbent's commission expired May 17, 1904.

Joseph C. Sheehan to be postmaster at East Bridgewater, in the county of Plymouth and State of Massachusetts, in place of Edmund W. Nutter, deceased.

Charles J. Shepard to be postmaster at Waltham, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, in place of Charles J. Shepard. Incumbent's commission expired June 6, 1904.

Elmer Standley to be postmaster at Beverly Farms, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts. Office became Presidential July 1, 1904.

David D. Streeter to be postmaster at Mount Hermon, in the county of Franklin and State of Massachusetts. Office became Presidential October 1, 1904.

Susan F. Twiss to be postmaster at Three Rivers, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, in place of Edward F. Shaw, removed.

Fred D. Walker to be postmaster at Belchertown, in the county of Hampshire and State of Massachusetts. Office became Presidential October 1, 1904.

Marie E. White to be postmaster at South Hadley, in the county of Hampshire and State of Massachusetts, in place of Thomas White, deceased.

MICHIGAN.

Charles M. Butler to be postmaster at Morenci, in the county of Lenawee and State of Michigan, in place of Abram Babcock, resigned.

Theron D. Childs to be postmaster at Three Oaks, in the county of Berrien and State of Michigan, in place of Henry L. Hess, resigned.

William T. Hosner to be postmaster at Romeo, in the county of Macomb and State of Michigan, in place of William T. Hosner. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1904.

Frank A. Kenyon to be postmaster at East Jordan, in the county of Charlevoix and State of Michigan, in place of William Harrington, resigned.

Richard E. MacLean to be postmaster at Wells, in the county of Delta and State of Michigan. Office became Presidential October 1, 1904.

William C. Mertz to be postmaster at St. Charles, in the county of Saginaw and State of Michigan, in place of William C. Mertz. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1904.

Maynard Palmer to be postmaster at River Rouge, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan. Office became Presidential July 1, 1904.

Louis H. Tovatt to be postmaster at Standish, in the county of Arenac and State of Michigan, in place of Louis H. Tovatt. Incumbent's commission expired April 27, 1904.

Herman A. Wyckoff to be postmaster at Pontiac, in the county of Oakland and State of Michigan, in place of Herman A. Wyckoff. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1904.

MINNESOTA.

William B. Anderson to be postmaster at Hopkins, in the county of Hennepin and State of Minnesota, in place of William B. Anderson. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1904.

Frank R. Coughran to be postmaster at Worthington, in the county of Nobles and State of Minnesota, in place of Frank R. Coughran. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

Marion G. Crawford to be postmaster at Lakefield, in the county of Jackson and State of Minnesota, in place of John Crawford, deceased.

James M. Diment to be postmaster at Owatonna, in the county of Steele and State of Minnesota, in place of James M. Diment. Incumbent's commission expired May 28, 1904.

Fredric M. Grinnell to be postmaster at Winnebago City, in the county of Faribault and State of Minnesota, in place of Lemmon G. Beebe, resigned.

John R. James to be postmaster at Virginia, in the county of St. Louis and State of Minnesota, in place of Eva Demgen, deceased.

Andrew R. McGill to be postmaster at St. Paul, in the county of Ramsey and State of Minnesota, in place of Andrew R. McGill. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1904.

Elias Steenerson to be postmaster at Crookston, in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, in place of Andrew Eiken, removed.

Benjamin D. Underwood to be postmaster at Fergus Falls, in the county of Ottertail and State of Minnesota, in place of Benjamin D. Underwood. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1904.

MISSISSIPPI.

Samuel R. Braselton to be postmaster at Gulfport, in the county of Harrison and State of Mississippi, in place of Thomas A. Cleary, removed.

Fannie Hillerman to be postmaster at Kosciusko, in the county of Attala and State of Mississippi, in place of Aaron M. Storer, resigned.

Samuel M. Howry to be postmaster at Oxford, in the county of Lafayette and State of Mississippi, in place of Elizabeth S. Pierce. Incumbent's commission expired May 24, 1904.

A. T. Leggett to be postmaster at Magnolia, in the county of Pike and State of Mississippi, in place of Sarah K. Travis, removed.

Nannie B. Richardson to be postmaster at Woodville, in the county of Wilkinson and State of Mississippi, in place of Nannie B. Richardson. Incumbent's commission expired May 24, 1904.

Augustus S. Weigert to be postmaster at Grenada, in the county of Grenada and State of Mississippi, in place of Jennie T. Mister, resigned.

MISSOURI.

Robert A. Booth to be postmaster at Buffalo, in the county of Dallas and State of Missouri. Office became Presidential October 1, 1904.

William Bostian to be postmaster at Independence, in the county of Jackson and State of Missouri, in place of William Bostian. Incumbent's commission expires December 10, 1904.

Charles Ferguson to be postmaster at Willow Springs, in the county of Howell and State of Missouri, in place of David B. Hobson, removed.

William R. Lewis, to be postmaster at Eldorado Springs, in the county of Cedar and State of Missouri, in place of William B. Lewis, deceased.

Iola W. Morsey to be postmaster at Warrenton, in the county of Warren and State of Missouri, in place of Thomas M. Morsey, deceased.

MONTANA.

Arthur G. Foster to be postmaster at Columbia Falls, in the county of Flathead and State of Montana. Office became Presidential July 1, 1904.

NEBRASKA.

William H. Austin to be postmaster at Franklin, in the county of Franklin and State of Nebraska, in place of William H. Austin. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1904.

John F. Diener to be postmaster at Syracuse, in the county of Otoe and State of Nebraska, in place of John F. Diener. Incumbent's commission expired May 28, 1904.

Augustine A. Hyers to be postmaster at Havelock, in the county of Lancaster and State of Nebraska. Office became Presidential October 1, 1904.

Fay Whitfield to be postmaster at Peru, in the county of Nemaha and State of Nebraska, in place of Henry H. Whitfield. Incumbent's commission expired March 20, 1904.

NEVADA.

Samuel G. Anderson to be postmaster at Winnemucca, in the county of Humboldt and State of Nevada, in place of Samuel G. Anderson. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1904.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

John H. Brown to be postmaster at Concord, in the county of Merrimac and State of New Hampshire, in place of George A. Young, deceased.

Mary V. Cheney to be postmaster at Lebanon, in the county of Grafton and State of New Hampshire, in place of Charles O. Hurlbutt, deceased.

Leon F. Sampson to be postmaster at Hanover, in the county of Grafton and State of New Hampshire, in place of George D. Small. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1904.

NEW JERSEY.

Richard A. Applegate to be postmaster at Alpha, in the county of Warren and State of New Jersey. Office became Presidential April 1, 1903.

Frederick P. Baker to be postmaster at Millington, in the county of Morris and State of New Jersey, in place of Abram D. Runyon. Incumbent's commission expires December 10, 1904.

Thomas Graham to be postmaster at Point Pleasant, in the county of Ocean and State of New Jersey, in place of Thomas Graham. Incumbent's commission expires December 10, 1904.

Guido C. Hinchman to be postmaster at Dover, in the county of Morris and State of New Jersey, in place of Guido C. Hinchman. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1904.

William F. Williams to be postmaster at Cape May, in the county of Cape May and State of New Jersey, in place of Walter S. Leaming, deceased.

NEW MEXICO.

Robert Kellahin to be postmaster at Roswell, in the county of Chaves and Territory of New Mexico, in place of Jacob B. Mathews, deceased.

Edward Pennington to be postmaster at Deming, in the county of Luna and Territory of New Mexico, in place of Rodney G. Clark, resigned.

NEW YORK.

Arthur C. Agan to be postmaster at Fayetteville, in the county of Onondaga and State of New York, in place of Arthur C. Agan. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1904.

N. Austin Baker to be postmaster at Salem, in the county of Washington and State of New York, in place of R. A. Cruikshank. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1904.

George W. Belton to be postmaster at Whitestone, in the county of Queens and State of New York, in place of George W. Belton. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1904.

Dana Brasted to be postmaster at Westport, in the county of Essex and State of New York. Office became Presidential July 1, 1904.

Robert P. Brown to be postmaster at West New Brighton, in the county of Richmond and State of New York, in place of Robert P. Brown. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1904.

William T. Chapman to be postmaster at Pawling, in the county of Dutchess and State of New York, in place of William T. Chapman. Incumbent's commission expires December 10, 1904.

Jairus S. Chase to be postmaster at Windsor, in the county of Broome and State of New York. Office became Presidential July 1, 1904.

Delevan C. Ford to be postmaster at Mohawk, in the county of Herkimer and State of New York, in place of Delevan C. Ford. Incumbent's commission expired December 13, 1903.

John J. Gethins to be postmaster at Victorhill, in the county of Erie and State of New York, in place of Aloysius McArdle, removed.

Elmer A. Johnson to be postmaster at Wilson, in the county of Niagara and State of New York. Office became Presidential July 1, 1904.

Frank H. Johnson to be postmaster at Interlakin (late Farmer), in the county of Seneca and State of New York, in place of Frank H. Johnson, to change name of office.

Kathryn C. M. McGrath to be postmaster at New Lebanon, in the county of Columbia and State of New York, in place of John H. McGrath, deceased.

Samuel P. Poole to be postmaster at Hicksville, in the county of Nassau and State of New York, in place of August Hauser, removed.

Herbert J. Rouse to be postmaster at Cazenovia, in the county of Madison and State of New York, in place of Herbert J. Rouse. Incumbent's commission expired May 28, 1904.

Albert P. Seaton to be postmaster at New Hartford, in the county of Oneida and State of New York, in place of Albert P. Seaton. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1902.

William A. Serven to be postmaster at Pearl River, in the county of Rockland and State of New York. Office became Presidential July 1, 1904.

Isaac W. Sherrill to be postmaster at Poughkeepsie, in the county of Dutchess and State of New York, in place of Isaac W. Sherrill. Incumbent's commission expires December 10, 1904.

Daniel Smiley to be postmaster at Mohonk Lake, in the county of Ulster and State of New York. Office became Presidential July 1, 1904.

Edward L. Ware to be postmaster at Lake Placid, in the county of Essex and State of New York. Office became Presidential July 1, 1904.

Earl L. Whiting to be postmaster at Delevan, in the county of Cattaraugus and State of New York. Office became Presidential July 1, 1904.

William R. Willcox to be postmaster at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, in place of Cornelius Van Cott, deceased.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Erwin Q. Houston to be postmaster at Davidson, in the county of Mecklenburg and State of North Carolina. Office became Presidential January 1, 1904.

Eugene C. Kapp to be postmaster at Mount Airy, in the county of Surry and State of North Carolina, in place of Richard K. Marshall. Incumbent's commission expired May 6, 1902.

William A. Lloyd to be postmaster at Chapel Hill, in the county of Orange and State of North Carolina, in place of Herbert Lloyd. Incumbent's commission expired March 31, 1904.

James D. Parker to be postmaster at Smithfield, in the county of Johnston and State of North Carolina, in place of John D. Massey, deceased.

Robert P. Reinhardt to be postmaster at Newton, in the county of Catawba and State of North Carolina, in place of Robert P. Caldwell. Incumbent's commission expired February 5, 1904.

NORTH DAKOTA.

James M. Bunker to be postmaster at Ellendale, in the county of Dickey and State of North Dakota, in place of Thomas W. Millham, deceased.

Maggie Fox to be postmaster at Michigan, in the county of Nelson and State of North Dakota. Office became Presidential October 1, 1904.

Edwin Sims to be postmaster at Omeme, in the county of Bottineau and State of North Dakota. Office became Presidential October 1, 1904.

Thomas Wilkinson to be postmaster at Mandan, in the county of Morton and State of North Dakota, in place of Richard H. Smith, deceased.

OHIO.

Charles E. Ainger to be postmaster at Andover, in the county of Ashtabula and State of Ohio, in place of Charles E. Ainger. Incumbent's commission expires December 10, 1904.

Adolphus Baker to be postmaster at North Amherst, in the county of Lorain and State of Ohio, in place of Elias B. Aldrich. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1904.

John C. Burrow to be postmaster at Cortland, in the county of Trumbull and State of Ohio. Office became Presidential July 1, 1904.

Tarlington B. Carson to be postmaster at New Washington, in the county of Crawford and State of Ohio. Office became Presidential July 1, 1904.

William E. Chapple to be postmaster at Sylvania, in the county of Lucas and State of Ohio. Office became Presidential October 1, 1904.

William A. Coble to be postmaster at Delphos, in the county of Allen and State of Ohio, in place of William A. Coble. Incumbent's commission expired March 20, 1904.

Milton B. Dickerson to be postmaster at Marion, in the county of Marion and State of Ohio, in place of James B. Fisher, resigned.

Walter Elliott to be postmaster at Ada, in the county of Hardin and State of Ohio, in place of Walter Elliott. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1904.

Hattie A. Huffman to be postmaster at Bradner, in the county of Wood and State of Ohio. Office became Presidential October 1, 1904.

Thomas M. Irwin to be postmaster at Fairport Harbor, in the county of Lake and State of Ohio. Office became Presidential July 1, 1904.

Thomas L. Knauf to be postmaster at Calla, in the county of Mahoning and State of Ohio, in place of Wilbur W. Templin, resigned.

Henry M. Larkins to be postmaster at Sebring, in the county of Mahoning and State of Ohio, in place of Allen E. Albright, resigned.

William T. Marshall to be postmaster at Pleasant Hill, in the county of Miami and State of Ohio. Office became Presidential January 1, 1904.

E. Calvin Miller to be postmaster at New Carlisle, in the county of Clark and State of Ohio, in place of E. Calvin Miller. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1904.

Ward B. Petty to be postmaster at Sycamore, in the county of Wyandot and State of Ohio, in place of Harry W. Hawkins, removed.

Theodore Totten to be postmaster at Findlay, in the county of Hancock and State of Ohio, in place of Jacob H. Boger, removed.

OKLAHOMA.

Edwin F. Korn to be postmaster at Newkirk, in the county of Kay and Territory of Oklahoma, in place of Marshall Lambert, resigned.

J. Ed Van Matre to be postmaster at Altus (late Leger), in the county of Greer and Territory of Oklahoma, in place of J. Ed Van Matre, to change name of office.

V. W. Whiting to be postmaster at Enid, in the county of Garfield and Territory of Oklahoma, in place of Frank Frantz, resigned.

OREGON.

August H. Bender to be postmaster at Myrtle Point, in the county of Coos and State of Oregon. Office became Presidential July 1, 1904.

William M. Brown to be postmaster at Lebanon, in the county of Linn and State of Oregon, in place of John R. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired January 23, 1904.

John W. Minto to be postmaster at Portland, in the county of Multnomah and State of Oregon, in place of Fred A. Bancroft, resigned.

Charles W. Parks to be postmaster at Roseburg, in the county of Douglas and State of Oregon, in place of William A. Frater. Incumbent's commission expired March 9, 1902.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Thomas D. Alexander to be postmaster at Oxford, in the county of Chester and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Samuel E. Worth, removed.

Andrew C. Allison to be postmaster at Mifflintown, in the county of Juniata and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Andrew C. Allison. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1903.

Abraham F. Berkey to be postmaster at Windber, in the county of Somerset and State of Pennsylvania, in place of William T. Geddes, removed.

Charles W. Bugh to be postmaster at Hughesville, in the county of Lycoming and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Peter M. Newman, resigned.

Elmer D. Carl to be postmaster at Greencastle, in the county of Franklin and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Elmer D. Carl. Incumbent's commission expired May 28, 1904.

Charles Clawson to be postmaster at Mercer, in the county of Mercer and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Charles Clawson. Incumbent's commission expired June 6, 1904.

Joseph B. Colcord to be postmaster at Port Allegany, in the county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Reuben J. Mott, deceased.

Nelson B. Duncan to be postmaster at Zelenople, in the county of Butler and State of Pennsylvania, in place of William G. Bassler. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1904.

William A. Feist to be postmaster at White Haven, in the county of Luzerne and State of Pennsylvania, in place of William A. Feist. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1904.

Levi J. Foust to be postmaster at Johnstown, in the county of Cambria and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Samuel Masters. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1904.

Matthew P. Frederick to be postmaster at Gallitzin, in the county of Cambria and State of Pennsylvania, in place of W. Scott Stoner. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1904.

Henry O. Garber to be postmaster at Berwyn, in the county of Chester and State of Pennsylvania, in place of George A. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired May 28, 1904.

Christian E. Geyer to be postmaster at Catawissa, in the county of Columbia and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Christian E. Geyer. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1904.

Hugh W. Gilbert to be postmaster at Quarryville, in the county of Lancaster and State of Pennsylvania. Office became Presidential July 1, 1904.

William S. Gleason to be postmaster at Johnsonburg, in the county of Elk and State of Pennsylvania, in place of William S. Gleason. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1904.

John Gowland to be postmaster at Philipsburg, in the county of Center and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Andrew L. Bolger. Incumbent's commission expired April 27, 1904.

Samuel W. Hamilton to be postmaster at Vandergrift, in the county of Westmoreland and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Henry W. Nichols. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1904.

R. C. Keefer to be postmaster at Clairton, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Robert H. Sloan, resigned.

William Krause to be postmaster at Richland Center, in the county of Bucks and State of Pennsylvania, in place of William Krause. Incumbent's commission expired April 16, 1904.

James C. McGregor to be postmaster at Indiana, in the county of Indiana and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Samuel A. Smith, deceased.

William P. McMasters to be postmaster at Munhall, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, in place of William P. McMasters. Incumbent's commission expired June 5, 1904.

Millard F. Mecklem to be postmaster at Rochester, in the county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Albert A. Atterholt, resigned.

John W. Miller to be postmaster at South Sharon, in the county of Mercer and State of Pennsylvania. Office became Presidential July 1, 1904.

Arthur H. Rider to be postmaster at Freedom, in the county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania, in place of William D. Hamilton, resigned.

Perry A. Sandborn to be postmaster at Northeast, in the county of Erie and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Perry A. Sandborn. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1903.

Lyman L. Shattuck to be postmaster at Pleasantville, in the county of Venango and State of Pennsylvania. Office became Presidential October 1, 1904.

Royal A. Stratton to be postmaster at Conneaut Lake, in the county of Crawford and State of Pennsylvania. Office became Presidential July 1, 1904.

Albert H. Swing to be postmaster at Coatesville, in the county of Chester and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Edward H. Graves, resigned.

James R. Underwood to be postmaster at Roscoe, in the county of Washington and State of Pennsylvania. Office became Presidential July 1, 1904.

Uriah H. Wieand to be postmaster at Emaus, in the county of Lehigh and State of Pennsylvania. Office became Presidential October 1, 1904.

H. P. Williams to be postmaster at McDonald, in the county of Washington and State of Pennsylvania, in place of William D. Williams, jr., resigned.

PORTO RICO.

Jose Carrera to be postmaster at Humacao, in the province of Humacao, P. R. Office became Presidential October 1, 1904.

Ramon A. Rivera to be postmaster at Arecibo, in the county of Arecibo and Territory of Porto Rico, in place of Ramon A. Rivera. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1904.

RHODE ISLAND.

Nathaniel H. Brown to be postmaster at East Greenwich, in the county of Kent and State of Rhode Island, in place of Na-

thaniel H. Brown. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1904.

Hulda J. Fessenden to be postmaster at Saylesville, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island, in place of Hulda J. Fessenden. Incumbent's commission expired April 27, 1904.

Alvin F. Miller to be postmaster at Valley Falls, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island, in place of Alvin F. Miller. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1904.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Benjamin G. Collins to be postmaster at Conway, in the county of Horry and State of South Carolina. Office became Presidential July 1, 1904.

Arthur R. Garner to be postmaster at Timmonsville, in the county of Florence and State of South Carolina. Office became Presidential October 1, 1904.

Louis Jacobs to be postmaster at Kingstree, in the county of Williamsburg and State of South Carolina. Office became Presidential October 1, 1904.

Mary L. Wells to be postmaster at Cheraw, in the county of Chesterfield and State of South Carolina, in place of Ebenezer M. Wells, resigned.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Alvah T. Bridgeman to be postmaster at Springfield, in the county of Bon Homme and State of South Dakota. Office became Presidential October 1, 1904.

Thomas T. Smith to be postmaster at Canton, in the county of Lincoln and State of South Dakota, in place of James Lewis, resigned.

TENNESSEE.

Rufus Rutherford to be postmaster at Clinton, in the county of Anderson and State of Tennessee. Office became Presidential July 1, 1904.

TEXAS.

G. W. Cash to be postmaster at Hubbard, in the county of Hill and State of Texas, in place of William E. Connelly, deceased.

Edward H. Clark to be postmaster at Victoria, in the county of Victoria and State of Texas, in place of Edward H. Clark. Incumbent's commission expired April 30, 1904.

Charles F. Darnall to be postmaster at Llano, in the county of Llano and State of Texas, in place of James L. Taylor, deceased.

Dallas Harbert to be postmaster at Commerce, in the county of Hunt and State of Texas, in place of Charles W. Rush. Incumbent's commission expired March 31, 1902.

Prince A. Hazzard to be postmaster at Colorado, in the county of Mitchell and State of Texas, in place of Prince A. Hazzard. Incumbent's commission expired April 30, 1904.

J. S. McEldowney to be postmaster at Midlothian, in the county of Ellis and State of Texas. Office became Presidential October 1, 1904.

John W. Mellow to be postmaster at Kerens, in the county of Navarro and State of Texas. Office became Presidential January 1, 1904.

D. A. Robinson to be postmaster at Dallas, in the county of Dallas and State of Texas, in place of William M. O'Leary, deceased.

Lora L. Rowell to be postmaster at Pearsall, in the county of Frio and State of Texas. Office became Presidential October 1, 1904.

Thomas J. Stevens to be postmaster at Sourlake, in the county of Hardin and State of Texas. Office became Presidential July 1, 1904.

Anderson C. Vinson to be postmaster at Timpson, in the county of Shelby and State of Texas, in place of Ella O. Vawter, removed; name changed by marriage.

Otto C. Zavisch to be postmaster at Cameron, in the county of Milam and State of Texas, in place of Anna F. Crawford, resigned.

UTAH.

James Clove to be postmaster at Provo (late Provo City), in the county of Utah and State of Utah, in place of James Clove, to change name of office.

Jonathan S. Page, jr., to be postmaster at Payson, in the county of Utah and State of Utah, in place of Grant Simons, resigned.

VERMONT.

Lyman P. Bailey to be postmaster at Putney, in the county of Windham and State of Vermont, in place of Lyman P. Bailey. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1904.

David K. Simonds to be postmaster at Manchester, in the county of Bennington and State of Vermont. Office became Presidential July 1, 1904.

VIRGINIA.

John M. Campbell to be postmaster at Warrenton, in the county of Fauquier and State of Virginia, in place of Mary M. Campbell, deceased.

Asbury Redfern to be postmaster at Strasburg, in the county of Shenandoah and State of Virginia. Office became Presidential July 1, 1904.

John L. Thompson to be postmaster at Dayton, in the county of Rockingham and State of Virginia. Office became Presidential April 1, 1904.

WASHINGTON.

Alonzo W. Carner to be postmaster at Castlerock, in the county of Cowlitz and State of Washington. Office became Presidential January 1, 1903.

Flora E. Cornforth to be postmaster at Hillyard, in the county of Spokane and State of Washington. Office became Presidential July 1, 1904.

Velosco J. Knapp to be postmaster at Anacortes, in the county of Skagit and State of Washington, in place of Velosco J. Knapp. Incumbent's commission expires December 20, 1904.

Rosseter L. Towle to be postmaster at Newport, in the county of Stevens and State of Washington. Office became Presidential July 1, 1904.

WEST VIRGINIA.

John E. Dana to be postmaster at Charleston, in the county of Kanawha and State of West Virginia, in place of Obe A. Petty, resigned.

Edward G. Hinman to be postmaster at Fayetteville, in the county of Fayette and State of West Virginia. Office became Presidential July 1, 1904.

E. L. Long to be postmaster at Welch, in the county of McDowell and State of West Virginia. Office became Presidential October 1, 1903.

WISCONSIN.

Herman M. Blumenthal to be postmaster at Columbus, in the county of Columbia and State of Wisconsin, in place of Stephen Manning, deceased.

Malcolm H. Douglas to be postmaster at Abbotsford, in the county of Clark and State of Wisconsin. Office became Presidential October 1, 1904.

Anton J. Haas to be postmaster at Park Falls, in the county of Price and State of Wisconsin. Office became Presidential October 1, 1904.

William Kuelling to be postmaster at Shullsburg, in the county of La Fayette and State of Wisconsin, in place of George E. Weatherby, jr., resigned.

Ernest S. Mottram to be postmaster at Markesan, in the county of Green Lake and State of Wisconsin, in place of Ashley S. Higgins, deceased.

Herman A. Zache to be postmaster at Juneau, in the county of Dodge and State of Wisconsin, in place of Thomas H. Sexton, removed.

WYOMING.

Frederick E. Davis to be postmaster at Wheatland, in the county of Laramie and State of Wyoming. Office became Presidential October 1, 1904.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, December 6, 1904.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

CONTESTED-ELECTION CASE OF EDWARDS AND WHITE V. HUNTER.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication; which was read and referred to the Committee on Elections No. 2:

CLERK'S OFFICE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., December 6, 1904.

SIR: I have the honor to lay before the House of Representatives the contested-election case of Edwards v. Hunter and White v. Hunter, of the Eleventh Congressional district of Kentucky, notices of which have been filed with the Clerk of the House, and transmit herewith all original testimony, papers, and documents relating thereto.

On June 24, 1904, copies of the printed record were sent to the contestants, with notices to file brief of the facts and authorities relied on to establish their case. August 24, 1904, D. C. Edwards, one of the contestants, filed his brief, copies of which were sent to W. Godfrey Hunter, contestee, and to John D. White, contestant, with notice to file reply brief, but no reply brief has been received to date.

Very respectfully,

A. McDOWELL,
Clerk House of Representatives.

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,
Speaker House of Representatives.

SHOSHONE INDIANS.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, as unfinished business I call up the bill (H. R. 13481) to ratify and amend an agreement with the Indians residing on the Shoshone or Wind River Indian Reservation, in the State of Wyoming, and to make appropriations for carrying the same into effect, with certain Senate amendments; and I move that the Senate amendments be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Wyoming, that the Senate amendments be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The question was taken; and the motion was agreed to.

NOTIFICATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

MESSRS. BURTON, TAWNEY, and WILLIAMS of Mississippi, the committee appointed on the part of the House to wait upon the President and inform him that a quorum of each House is assembled and that Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make, appeared at the bar of the House.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. Speaker, the committee appointed to wait upon the President of the United States to announce to him that both Houses are in session and ready to receive any communication from him report that they have performed that duty and that the President announces that he will communicate with the House in writing to-day.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. DAVIDSON indefinitely, on account of illness.

RECESS.

Then, on motion of Mr. PAYNE (at 12 o'clock and 8 minutes p. m.), the House took a recess until 12.30 p. m.

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A message, in writing, from the President of the United States was communicated to the House of Representatives by Mr. BARNES, one of his secretaries.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the message from the President; which was read by the Clerk.

[For text of message see Senate proceedings, page 10.]

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the message and accompanying documents be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered printed.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from New York, that the message be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered printed.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 24 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Director of the Geological Survey transmitting a report on examination and survey for construction of irrigation works—to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting copies of legislative documents of the second legislative assembly of Porto Rico—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a statement of disbursements for contingent expenses of his Department—to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of Detroit River, Michigan—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture submitting an estimate of appropriation for erection of building for the Department of Agriculture—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, submitting report of an examination of the United States Yosemite Park—to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Attorney-General, transmitting a list of all final judgments rendered in favor of claimants and against the United States in Indian depredation cases—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of State submitting an estimate of appropriation for copying diplomatic, consular, and miscellaneous correspondence—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of State submitting an estimate of appropriation for foreign intercourse—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a statement of the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, of expenditures and of arms fabricated, etc., at the armories at Springfield and Rock Island—to the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a copy of a letter from the Chief of Staff, recommendations for the encouragement of rifle practice in the Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Staff, the draft of a proposed law increasing the number of rooms allowed by law to officers of the Army at certain posts and stations—to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication submitting additional estimates of appropriation—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of report of the Maritime Canal Company, of Nicaragua—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of State submitting an estimate of appropriation for increase of salary of interpreter to legation and consulate-general to Bangkok, Siam—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of State submitting an estimate of appropriation for the purchase of four horses—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Interior submitting an additional estimate of appropriation for rent of buildings—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service submitting an estimate of appropriation for an additional clerk—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Interior submitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Indian service—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Interior submitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the Geological Survey—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report on school taxation in Indian Territory—to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, submitting an estimate of appropriation for expenses in connection with the election of President and Vice-President of the United States—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Chief of Engineers, transmitting a report of operations on the new building for Government Printing Office for the year ended November 30, 1904—to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of E. B. Shaver, administrator of estate of Elizabeth Hahn, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Elizabeth J. Taylor, administratrix of estate of Josiah M. Stephenson, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Della Sinnott and Adine Price against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of A. L. Millican, administrator of estate of Andrew Millican, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of trustees of Lutheran Church of Sharpsburg, Md., against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of the heirs of J. H. McVeigh against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of William Jones against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Daniel Hammon against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Hig Melton, administrator of estate of William B. Nokes, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting statement of judgments rendered for the year ended December 3, 1903—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a combined report of the receipts and expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the governor of Hawaii submitting an estimate of appropriation for service of the Territory—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with certain statements, a draft of a bill to equalize the salaries of certain army officers while on inspection duty—to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting copies of legislative documents of the legislature of the Territory of Hawaii at the special session of 1904—to the Committee on the Territories.

A letter from the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, transmitting an inventory of property under his charge—to the Committee on Accounts, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report on the claims of settlers in Sherman County, Oreg.—to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, with a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, draft of a bill for fixing the point of intersection of the one hundredth meridian with Red River—to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report of the contingent expenses of his Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904—to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. LITTLEFIELD: A bill (H. R. 15792) requiring all corporations engaged in interstate commerce to make returns, prohibiting discrimination and the use of interstate commerce in attempts to destroy competition, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALLACE: A bill (H. R. 15793) to provide for the sale of the timber and other material growing or being on public forest reserves and for renting or leasing of the lands therein—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. BROOKS: A bill (H. R. 15794) to amend the homestead laws as to certain unappropriated and unreserved lands within the State of Colorado—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. WALLACE: A bill (H. R. 15795) to destroy Bayou Bartholomew as a navigable stream in the State of Arkansas—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LOUDENSLAGER: A bill (H. R. 15796) granting certain property to the county of Gloucester, N. J.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ROBERTS: A bill (H. R. 15797) for the relief of the widows of Union soldiers, sailors, or marines—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MACON: A bill (H. R. 15798) to admit the products of the Philippine Islands into all of the ports of the United States of America free of duty—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LAWRENCE: A bill (H. R. 15799) for the erection of a public building at Pittsfield, Mass.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15800) for the erection of a public building at North Adams, Mass.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BURGESS: A bill (H. R. 15801) to build a post-office at Gonzales, Tex.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WALLACE: A bill (H. R. 15802) authorizing the State of Arkansas to fix its western boundary—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BONYNGE: A bill (H. R. 15803) to authorize the registration of trade-marks used in commerce with foreign nations or among the several States or with Indian tribes, and to protect the same—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. SHULL: A bill (H. R. 15804) to amend sections 2 and 3 of an act entitled "An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions for widows, minor children, and dependent parents," approved June 27, 1890—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BONYNGE: A bill (H. R. 15805) to increase proportionately with the present rating for total deafness the pensions of all persons who may be entitled to pension under the general laws for partial deafness—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAFEAN: A bill (H. R. 15806) granting a fifteen-day leave of absence to rural free-delivery letter carriers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. POWERS of Maine: A bill (H. R. 15807) to amend sections 5 and 6 of the act entitled "An act to simplify the laws in relation to the collection of the revenues," approved June 10, 1890—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GUDGER: A bill (H. R. 15808) to provide for the erection of a public building at Asheville, N. C.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HILL of Connecticut: A bill (H. R. 15809) amending an act entitled "An act to define and fix the standard of value, to maintain the parity of all forms of money issued or coined by the United States, to refund the public debt, and for other purposes," approved March 14, 1900—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RANDELL of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 15810) to authorize Caldwell Parish, La., to construct a bridge across the Ouachita River—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BOWERS: A bill (H. R. 15811) to provide for a survey of the channel from Ship Island anchorage to the anchorage basin at Gulfport, Miss., and of the Ship Island bar, with a view to deepening same to 30 feet—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. SHEPPARD: A bill (H. R. 15812) to repeal Act No. 42, Public, approved February 8, 1901, to revoke the authority granted thereunder, and to direct the removal of the dam and wagon bridge across Twelvemile Bayou, Louisiana, authorized thereby—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HULL: A bill (H. R. 15894) to encourage rifle practice and excellence in marksmanship among citizens of the United States, so as to render them quickly available for efficient service in time of war—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DEEMER: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 162) providing for the printing of 10,000 additional copies of the Jefferson Bible ("Morals of Jesus of Nazareth")—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. SHERMAN: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 163) authorizing the appointment of Philip B. Low as a lieutenant on the retired list of the Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SHACKLEFORD: A resolution (H. Res. 384) asking for investigation of the Panama Railway Company—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WACHTER: A resolution (H. Res. 385) authorizing the appointment of two additional clerks to the Committee on

Enrolled Bills for the remainder of the present Congress—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. PAYNE: A resolution (H. Res. 386) referring the message of the President to the different House committees—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BADGER: A bill (H. R. 15813) granting an increase of pension to John S. Gill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15814) granting an increase of pension to David Bowen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: A bill (H. R. 15815) authorizing the President to appoint and retire Peter Josef Osterhaus, late major-general of volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BEIDLER: A bill (H. R. 15816) granting an increase of pension to William H. Polhamus—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BENTON: A bill (H. R. 15817) granting an increase of pension to James F. Walker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15818) granting an increase of pension to James H. Walker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15819) granting a pension to Festus H. Sanders—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15820) granting an increase of pension to James Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15821) granting a pension to Mary J. Redburn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15822) granting an increase of pension to Oliver P. Beckmon—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15823) granting an increase of pension to James M. Liddil—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15824) granting an increase of pension to Alexander M. Russell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BONYNGE: A bill (H. R. 15825) for the relief of John R. Wilson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15826) granting an increase of pension to Levi E. Allen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15827) granting an increase of pension to George W. Neely—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15828) granting an increase of pension to Judson N. Pollard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15829) granting an increase of pension to William Kent—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15830) granting an increase of pension to Isaiah Mitchell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15831) granting an increase of pension to John M. Odenheimer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15832) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Kester—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15833) granting a pension to Helena A. Edie—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15834) granting a pension to Fannie J. Mann—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15835) granting a pension to James M. Walker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15836) granting a pension to Charles F. Teirner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15837) granting a pension to Harry J. Parks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRANDEGEE: A bill (H. R. 15838) granting an increase of pension to Mary F. Fuller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BUCKMAN: A bill (H. R. 15839) granting an increase of pension to Louis Howard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15840) granting an increase of pension to John Lindquist—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15841) granting an increase of pension to Abraham K. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15842) granting an increase of pension to William Stansberry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: A bill (H. R. 15843) granting an increase of pension to David Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CLAYTON: A bill (H. R. 15844) for the relief of the estate of Aaron Paull, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15845) for the relief of Jane P. Paull—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15846) for the relief of James A. Paulk—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DEEMER: A bill (H. R. 15847) granting an increase of pension to Thomas G. Dallman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15848) granting an increase of pension to John Renninger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DENNY: A bill (H. R. 15849) to authorize the President of the United States to appoint William L. Patterson a second lieutenant in the United States Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DRESSER: A bill (H. R. 15850) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Shadman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15851) granting a pension to George A. Crooker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GLASS: A bill (H. R. 15852) for the relief of the heirs of the late Wilmoth Links—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HINSHAW: A bill (H. R. 15853) granting an increase of pension to Charles I. Krickbaum—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUNT: A bill (H. R. 15854) granting an increase of pension to Michael Ryan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KNAPP: A bill (H. R. 15855) granting an increase of pension to Loren T. Austin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15856) granting an increase of pension to Clark Witherby—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LACEY: A bill (H. R. 15857) granting an increase of pension to David Galbraith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAFEAN: A bill (H. R. 15858) granting a pension to Evaline Holtzworth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15859) granting an increase of pension to Anthony W. Klunk—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LITTAUER: A bill (H. R. 15860) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Deming—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LUCKING: A bill (H. R. 15861) granting an increase of pension to Charles O. Lapham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15862) granting an increase of pension to Anna M. Gardner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15863) granting an increase of pension to Mark Wilde—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15864) granting a pension to Margaret Laparle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAHON: A bill (H. R. 15865) granting an increase of pension to William H. McClellan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15866) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Hopkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MUDD: A bill (H. R. 15867) for the relief of the heirs of Nicholas Stonestreet, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15868) granting an increase of pension to Thomas S. Cogley—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MURDOCK: A bill (H. R. 15869) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin H. Scrivens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McCREARY of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 15870) to correct the military record of Calvin Hough—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. OTJEN: A bill (H. R. 15871) granting an increase of pension to John Leonard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15872) granting an increase of pension to Marvin Welton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PORTER: A bill (H. R. 15873) granting an increase of pension to Sarah P. Moffett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. POWERS of Maine: A bill (H. R. 15874) granting an increase of pension to John Kingdon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15875) granting an increase of pension to Warren S. Rand—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15876) granting an increase of pension to William B. Grindle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15877) granting an increase of pension to Climena Lyons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15878) granting a pension to George N. Holland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBERTS: A bill (H. R. 15879) granting a pension to Flora C. Keene—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Arkansas: A bill (H. R. 15880) for

the relief of the heirs of the late Jennie Hunter—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SHULL: A bill (H. R. 15881) for the relief of James Heiney, late of Company G, Two hundred and fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SLAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 15882) granting an increase of pension to Nathaniel M. Stukes—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 15883) granting an increase of pension to Virginia Bryant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SOUTHAIR: A bill (H. R. 15884) granting a pension to Julia R. Jones—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina: A bill (H. R. 15885) for the relief of Zachariah Toler—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WANGER: A bill (H. R. 15886) granting an increase of pension to William S. Radcliffe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15887) granting an increase of pension to George F. Ludwig—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WEISSE: A bill (H. R. 15888) granting an increase of pension to James E. Andrews—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15889) granting an increase of pension to Winget Burgess—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15890) granting an increase of pension to Julius Beyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILEY of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 15891) granting a pension to Harriett Stanley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15892) granting an increase of pension to Martha F. Field—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WOODYARD: A bill (H. R. 15893) granting an increase of pension to James A. McClung—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. BENTON: Papers to accompany bill granting a pension to Festus H. Sanders—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill granting an increase of pension to James M. Liddel, Mexican war—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers in support of claim of Oliver P. Beckman, of Moundville, Mo., of First Illinois Regiment, Mexican war, for increase of pension—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers in support of House bill granting an increase of pension to James Smith, Mexican war—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers in support of House bill granting a pension to Mary J. Redburn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers in support of House bill granting an increase of pension to James F. Walker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers in support of House bill granting an increase of pension to James H. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers in support of House bill granting an increase of pension to Alexander M. Russell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRANDEGEE: Petition of citizens of the Third Connecticut Congressional district for constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURKETT: Petition of citizens of Louisville, Nebr., favoring passage of the Hepburn-Dolliver bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, papers in support of pension claim of Joseph W. Winger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: Resolution of Highland Grange, No. 364; New Century Grange, No. 356, and Schoodic Grange, No. 408, all of Hancock County, Me., urging passage of bill H. R. 10765, to establish a bureau of public highways—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, papers to accompany claim granting a pension to David Davis, of Cornville, Somerset County, Me.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: Petition of Interstate Commerce Law Convention, held at St. Louis, Mo., October 28-29, 1904, for the enactment of legislation by Congress to afford relief from unjust discrimination in tariff rates established by railway corporations, etc.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DENNY: Petition of Washington Bowie, of Balti-

more, Md., a special deputy surveyor of customs, to be allowed the salary of surveyor of customs while he was acting in that capacity under authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, which, with a credit of salary received, leaves due \$2,527.62—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DRAPER: Resolution of Division No. 217, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, recommending relief for locomotive engineers who served at the front during the civil war—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Grand Camp, Arctic Brotherhood of Alaska, demanding representation for Alaska in Congress—to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress.

Also, resolution of the Manufacturers' Association, favoring the enlarging of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Leonard J. Dean, D. D., of Troy, N. Y., favoring an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DRESSER: Papers to accompany bill granting a pension to Samuel Shadman, of Emporium, Pa.; also, petition of George S. Crooks to accompany bill for pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ESCH: Petition of Interstate Commerce Law Convention in session at St. Louis, October 28, 29, 1904, favoring legislation for relief from discriminating tariff rates in transportation—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GAINES of West Virginia: Petition of M. F. Hyde and others, against use of the word "sex" in the statehood bill—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, petitions of James E. Likins, of Fayette County, W. Va.; John E. Hardway, of Nicholas County, W. Va.; heirs of Gilbert M. Bastable, deceased, late of Fauquier County, Va., and William G. Edwards, of Fauquier County, Va., praying for relief—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GILLET of Massachusetts: Petitions of A. A. Smith, of Montague, Mass.; Carew Street Baptist Church and others, of Hampden County, Mass., and State Street Baptist Church and Parker Memorial Baptist Church, of Springfield, Mass., favoring a constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GLASS: Papers to accompany claim of heirs of Wilmoth Links, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HINSHAW: Petition of citizens of Nebraska, praying for the relief of Charles I. Krickbaum by granting him a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOWELL of New Jersey: Petition of Enterprise Harbor, of Camden, N. J., American Association of Masters and Pilots, favoring the Delaware and Chesapeake ship canal—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of locomotive engineers of Jersey City, N. J., favoring bill H. R. 13354—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HUFF: Petition of the Presbyterian Church of Manor, Westmoreland County, Pa., in favor of a constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the Presbyterian Church of Harrison, Westmoreland County, Pa., favoring a constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KNAPP: Papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Loren T. Austin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Clark Witherby—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to William J. Hubbard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LACEY: Papers to accompany claim of David Galbreath, late of Company K, Second Iowa Cavalry, for pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany claim of Mary J. McClothlen for goods destroyed by rebel General Morgan—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LAFEAN: Petition of members of John D. Baker Post, No. 605, Grand Army of the Republic, of Littlestown, Pa., recommending the passage of bill H. R. 9933, granting a pension to Marvin Coshun—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of members of Captain Skelly Post, No. 9, Grand Army of the Republic, of Gettysburg, Pa., recommending the passage of bill H. R. 9933, granting a pension to Marvin Coshun—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany claim of Anthony Klunk for an increase of pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MACON: Memorial urging passage of bill H. R. 1997,

introduced by Representative MACON, of Arkansas—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Z. F. Matthews & Son and others, in favor of the Boutell bill—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MAHON: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Benjamin P. Hopkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to William H. McClellan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McCALL: Petition of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of Boston, in favor of the passage of bill H. R. 13354—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MOON of Tennessee: Papers to accompany bill H. R. 15746, for the relief of Israel Roll—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bill H. R. 15747, for the relief of Henry A. Wesson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PAYNE: Petition of citizens of Bushville, N. Y., favoring a constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of owners of motor vehicles in Canandaigua, favoring passage of the Boutell bill—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PORTER: Resolution of the Ohio Valley Improvement Association—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, resolution of the New England Tobacco Growers' Association, opposing any change in the tobacco schedule in the Dingley tariff law—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution opposing an eight-hour law—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, resolution of the Millers' National Federation—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolution of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association and American League of Civic Improvement, held at Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis, June 11, 1904, favoring improvement of Washington, D. C.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, resolution of the Grand Camp, Arctic Brotherhood, demanding elective representation in Congress for Alaska—to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. POWERS of Maine: Papers to accompany claim for the relief of William B. Grindle, of Bangor, Me.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany claim granting pension to Warren S. Rand, of Bangor, Me.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany claim for the relief of John Kingdon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBERTS: Petition of Woman's Missionary Society of Middlesex County, Malden, Mass., favoring an amendment to Constitution prohibiting polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Mrs. A. C. Knuland, of Everett, Mass., and Boston East Baptist Association, of Malden, Mass., favoring a constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Flora C. Keene—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUPPERT: Resolution adopted by the Grand Camp, Arctic Brotherhood, demanding that the Congress of the United States shall at once enact legislation which will give Alaska adequate representation, by election, in that body—to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. SHERMAN: Papers to accompany House joint resolution authorizing the appointment of Philip B. Low as a lieutenant on the retired list of the Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SHULL: Petition and affidavit for relief of James Heiney, late of Company G, Two hundred and fourteenth Regiment, Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SLAYDEN: Papers to accompany claim of Nathaniel M. Stukes for increase of pension—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SULLIVAN of Massachusetts: Petition of members of churches of Suffolk County and East Boston, Mass., in favor of an amendment to Constitution prohibiting polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina: Papers to accompany the bill for the relief of Zacharia Toler—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WEISSE: Papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to James E. Andrews—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.